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13 *Attorneys for Philips Electronics North America Corporation*

14 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
15 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
16 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

17 In re: CATHODE RAY TUBE (CRT)) Case No. 07-5944-SC
18 ANTITRUST LITIGATION) MDL No. 1917
19)
20) **DECLARATION OF ERIK T. KOONS IN**
21) **SUPPORT OF PHILIPS ELECTRONICS**
22) **NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION'S**
23) **MEMORANDUM REGARDING**
24) **PARALLEL STATE LITIGATION**
25)

26 This Document Relates to:

27 ALL CASES

28 **Judge: Honorable Samuel Conti**
Courtroom: One, 17th Floor

MDL 1917

DECLARATION OF ERIK T. KOONS IN SUPPORT OF PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH AMERICA
CORPORATION'S MEMORANDUM REGARDING PARALLEL STATE LITIGATION

1 I, Erik T. Koons, hereby declare as follows:

2 1. I am a partner with the law firm of Baker Botts L.L.P., counsel for Philips
3 Electronics North America Corporation (“PENAC”) in this litigation and the parallel state
4 litigation. I am a member of the bar of the District of Columbia and I am admitted to practice before
5 this Court *pro hac vice*. I make this declaration in support of PENAC’s Memorandum Regarding
6 Parallel State Litigation.

7 2. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein and, if called upon, could and
8 would competently testify thereto under oath.

9 3. Attached as Exhibit 1 to this declaration is a true and correct copy of the transcript of
10 the Final Approval Hearing for the Chunghwa and Philips Settlements on December 5, 2013 in the
11 related action of *State of California v. Chunghwa Pictures Tubes, Ltd. et al.*, Case No. CGC-11-
12 515786, pending in the Superior Court of the State of California in the County of San Francisco.

13 4. Attached as Exhibit 2 to this declaration is a true and correct copy of the July 9, 2014
14 Order denying the State of California’s Motion to Dismiss the Appeal in the related action of *State of*
15 *California v. Philips Electronics North America Corporation*, Case No. A140908, pending in the
16 Court of Appeal of the State of California, First Appellate District, Division Five.

17 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the
18 foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

19
20 Executed this 18th day of September, 2014, in Washington, D.C.

21
22
23 /s/ Erik T. Koons

24 Erik T. Koons
25
26
27

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on September 18, 2014, I electronically filed Declaration of Erik T. Koons in Support of Philips Electronics North America Corporation's Memorandum Regarding Parallel State Litigation with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the counsel of record in this matter who are registered on the CM/ECF system.

By: /s/ Erik T. Koons

EXHIBIT 1

1
2 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

3 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

4 BEFORE THE HONORABLE RICHARD A. KRAMER, JUDGE

5 DEPARTMENT NO. 303

6 ---oOo---

7 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

NO. CGC-11-515786

8 PLAINTIFF,

9 vs.

10 CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES,
11 LTD,

12 DEFENDANT.

13 /

14 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

15 CIVIC CENTER COURTHOUSE
16 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

17 DECEMBER 5TH, 2013

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23
24 REPORTED BY: BRENDA L. CROW, RPR

25 CSR NO. 10503

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1 Thursday, December 5, 2013

2 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA vs. CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES, LTD

3 Richard A. Kramer, Judge

4 Department 303

5 * * *

6 THE CLERK: Calling the matter of the State of
7 California Versus Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Limited,
8 Case No. CGC-11-515786.

9 THE COURT: Welcome back. Nice to see you, again.
10 Thank you for your patience. Today is a busy day in
11 Department 303. We're here on a request for final approval
12 of the settlement here. I see Mr. Alioto back there.

13 Welcome again.

14 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Mr. Alioto is representing the sole
16 objector to this proposed settlement and did appear at the
17 time that I reviewed the preliminary approval matters. So
18 why don't we start with Mr. Alioto.

19 MR. VARANINI: Your Honor, if I may, and I have
20 informed all counsel beforehand, I have a statement I need
21 to read in connection with another defendant, LG, which has
22 been raised in these proceedings.

23 THE COURT: All right.

24 MR. VARANINI: So if I could just read the
25 statement first, and then Mr. Alioto can go ahead and

1 proceed.

2 We have an agreement to settle the case against LG
3 at the staff level that is pending necessary approvals by
4 the Attorney General --

5 THE COURT: Read it just a little bit more slowly,
6 please.

7 MR. VARANINI: Sure.

8 We have an agreement to settle the case against LG
9 at the staff level that is pending necessary approvals by
10 the Attorney General. If that settlement is approved, LG
11 will be providing the Attorney General's Office with
12 information regarding the allegation in the
13 Attorney General's complaint pursuant to a cooperation
14 provision. Given that, we will have an opportunity to
15 discuss LG's involvement with the joint venture LPE and
16 obtain further information. We are reserving judgment at
17 this time on whether LG is or should be more responsible for
18 LPD's conduct than Philips. As a result, we are not relying
19 on that argument for purposes of this motion.

20 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for reading that.

21 Anybody want to say anything about that? Anybody
22 want to make a suggestion as to what I do about that?

23 Thank you for reading it.

24 MR. VARANINI: Thank you, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Alioto, welcome back,

1 sir.

2 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: I read everything. I thought about it.
4 I've dealt with a lot of this before, but go ahead.

5 MR. ALIOTO: Well, we have a quite extensive
6 record, Your Honor. These proceedings date back to the
7 beginning of this year. I have a presentation I'd like to
8 make to Your Honor, but before I do that I'd like to know if
9 there is any areas Your Honor would like me to address
10 before I go off into my presentation.

11 Are there questions or concerns of Your Honor
12 before I begin?

13 THE COURT: Not yet.

14 MR. ALIOTO: Okay. The problem is that this
15 settlement of California claims has a very, very substantial
16 impact upon what I'll refer to shorthand in this
17 presentation as "The California MDL Claims," the claims in
18 the MDL proceeding in Federal Court brought on behalf of
19 California consumers as part of a class. That is the
20 problem. If Your Honor -- having reviewed the papers and
21 having looked at the language of the release, if Your Honor
22 is of the view that those claims pending in the
23 Federal Court are not released by this settlement, then we
24 have no objection. We've said that continuously since day
25 one. If Your Honor is of the view in any way that that

1 release -- which is a release in a settlement agreement and
2 then it will be a release incorporated into an order of this
3 court -- if Your Honor is of the view that that affects --
4 or not affects -- releases our claims in the Federal Court
5 then we need to get into this full blown reasonableness
6 analysis, which the court must do under Kullar and the
7 various cases that set forth the legal framework for finally
8 approving settlements. So we --

9 THE COURT: I think you just asked me a question.

10 MR. ALIOTO: I did, Your Honor, and we think the
11 release is susceptible to interpretation that our claims are
12 not released. The Attorney General is of the view -- of
13 that view. The defendant Philips takes a different
14 position. They say the claims -- not only did they settle
15 their claims with California, but they're going to get this
16 additional broad, widespread release of claims not made in
17 this case, but which are being made in the Federal Court,
18 and you can -- you can appreciate my concern as the lead
19 counsel in that case, court appointed lead counsel, on
20 behalf of 22 certified state classes. I have an obligation
21 to come in here and protect those claims, and that's why we
22 were here in January of this year. We were here two or
23 three times throughout the year, and that's why we are here
24 today.

25 THE COURT: I got no problem with you coming and

1 doing this. That's your job.

2 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: Let me ask you this: Would any
4 determination on this question by me be binding on the
5 Federal Court?

6 MR. ALIOTO: Yes.

7 THE COURT: Why? Right now you say, "Yes." If I
8 go the other way, you're probably going to say, "No," when
9 you get to Federal Court, if you get a settlement there,
10 but --

11 MR. ALIOTO: Here is what -- here maybe a better
12 way to put it, Your Honor. Before you is a motion for final
13 approval of a settlement, and that means you have to look at
14 the settlement and look at the consideration. Those are the
15 two things you have to consider. Now, we know the
16 consideration. I'm going to address that. It consists of
17 three components. It consists of money. It consists of
18 cooperation, and it consists of injunctive relief. We know
19 that. Right now we don't know what the settlement is. Is
20 it a settlement of California's claims as alleged in their
21 complaint or as Philips suggests it goes far, far beyond
22 that? That's the problem, and if there was some indication
23 that we don't have that problem here, that there's not
24 this -- which I would submit is going way beyond the scope
25 of what was settled here. Philips is, in our view, going

1 far, far beyond the scope of the settlement, what was
2 bargained for, what they're entitled to and far beyond any
3 correlation with the amount of compensation paid. If we
4 don't have to get into that analysis and if this release
5 contained in the final judgment, an order of this court,
6 indicates that our claims in the Federal Court are not
7 released, we're done. I have no problem. I don't have any
8 problem with the -- with the settlement between Philips and
9 California releasing governmental claims, California
10 governmental entity claims. That's none of my business
11 or -- or claims for political subdivisions or this device
12 that the State -- this procedural device, *Parens Patriae*,
13 where they bring claims understand that procedural device.
14 We have no problem with any of that part of the settlement,
15 but when you -- as Philips is purporting to do -- when you
16 say that settlement also releases the MDL claims -- the MDL
17 action as I indicated earlier is a certified class on behalf
18 of the consumers in 22 states. The most important part of
19 that federal action -- that MDL class -- the most important
20 part of that is the California claims. It's a large class.
21 The law is well developed, and that is the strength of the
22 that MDL proceeding. Sure, we have claims for
23 North Carolina and South Dakota and Wisconsin and a number
24 of very other substantial states, but the strength of that
25 case, the guts of that case, the most important component of

1 the case is California.

2 THE COURT: Okay, but that wasn't my question.
3 What you're saying -- what you just said to me, I think, is
4 in part the reasonableness of the settlement has to be
5 viewed in the context of what's being released?

6 MR. ALIOTO: By all means.

7 THE COURT: I got that one right.

8 MR. ALIOTO: By all means, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: All right.

10 MR. ALIOTO: And --

11 THE COURT: Wait a second. So my question was if I
12 were to interpret expressly, as you want me to, what the
13 scope of the release is, vis-a-vis your federal litigation,
14 the first question is is that binding on the Federal Court?
15 And the second question, once we got through that one, is if
16 I basically were to say nothing about it or say that's up to
17 the Federal Court to figure this out, what's wrong with
18 that?

19 MR. ALIOTO: Well, if you say nothing about it,
20 Your Honor, that's a big problem because then you're
21 determining reasonableness. You're determining the
22 consideration without reference to what's being settled.
23 You have to have both pieces of the puzzle, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Yeah, but we don't know the value of
25 the federal claims, if anything, today. We don't even know

1 if there's a potential value at all. Maybe according to
2 you, and this is your job as well. There might be a big
3 value, but if I say that -- if that's not determinable now
4 and I have to resolve this request for a settlement, why not
5 just leave it up to the Federal Court to figure this out?

6 MR. ALIOTO: Because we know two things on this
7 record, which we worked very hard to develop, and this
8 record is unprecedented on one of these motions. It's very
9 unusual that you are going to get a record like that -- like
10 that, and I'll explain to you how we arrived at this because
11 we're six years in litigation in the Federal Court, and
12 that's why we're able to come in here, and that's why I'm
13 able to tell you this, Your Honor, to answer your question,
14 "Why should I get into this?" Because we have presented in
15 the record, and I'd like to present to Your Honor this, one,
16 the amount in controversy, two, a realistic range of
17 outcomes --

18 THE COURT: You're one step ahead of me. Back up
19 to my question. If I were to make your determination, is it
20 binding on the Federal Court, especially if the points that
21 you're about to launch into would be presented some time in
22 front of the Federal Court once there's more precision as to
23 how much, if anything, those claims are worth?

24 MR. ALIOTO: I'm not so sure I understand the
25 question, but, yes, it would be binding in this sense, we

1 would be able to pursue the claims in Federal Court. They
2 would not be released. Yes --

3 THE COURT: It's the converse I'm asking you about.
4 If I were to say, "These claims are not released," is that
5 binding on the Federal Court?

6 MR. ALIOTO: Yes. That would be a determination of
7 the scope of this -- of this settlement approval. Yes, it
8 would be, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: As I said earlier, some day you might
10 be taking an opposite position in Federal Court, but that's
11 neither here nor there. You think it would be binding if I
12 were to say, "Here's what" -- why would I be doing that? I
13 would say under California law this releases the
14 Federal Court claims as a matter of contract?

15 MR. ALIOTO: See, the problem is -- maybe we ought
16 to -- this is what we had suggested in our papers, that the
17 threshold question ought to be, "What is the scope of the
18 release?" And I still think that's the threshold question
19 that we have to address. If Your Honor -- if Your Honor
20 determines that the claims, the federal claims, are not
21 included, we have no problem. There is no need to get into
22 unreasonable --

23 THE COURT: Trust me, Mr. Alioto, the day you first
24 showed up and I figured out why you were here, I understood
25 that point.

1 MR. ALIOTO: Okay.

2 THE COURT: The question is what if I make just no
3 determination on it? Or if I make -- if I were to make your
4 determination is that really binding on the Federal Court?
5 We're talking about the scope of a release as a matter of
6 contract interpretation as viewed in the context of
7 applicable law. That's what the deal is, and it's a
8 contextual thing. It might very well be that there is no
9 answer to this question because there is no determination as
10 a matter of law as to what Parens Patriae, how that relates
11 to class action plaintiffs, and there may be a question as
12 to what is the scope of a release of something that may or
13 may not exist yet? I don't know the answer to those things,
14 perhaps. Perhaps I do.

15 I'm just asking you questions for now, but if I
16 were to make your determination, or any determination, is
17 that really binding on the Federal Court at a time in the
18 future where the circumstances might be different?

19 MR. ALIOTO: Well, first of all, you know a -- a
20 ruling by California Superior Court binding and precedential
21 affect on the Federal Court I think the technical answer to
22 that is probably not binding, but as a practical matter it's
23 going to solve a problem, and I think --

24 THE COURT: It's clearly going to solve your
25 problem, maybe, assuming that the federal judge were to buy

1 onto this. Doesn't some of this have to do with the concept
2 of the parties to litigation? Who are they in State Court
3 and who are they in Federal Court, and, perhaps, isn't that
4 a question of federal law? I mean, this is a very complex
5 question that you are asking me to make a determination that
6 would advance your view of it.

7 I'm not being critical at all, but that's exactly
8 what's going on here, right?

9 MR. ALIOTO: No. I'd like to put it another way,
10 if I could, Your Honor?

11 THE COURT: You can.

12 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you. I would like you -- or
13 we're requesting that you make a determination of the
14 reasonableness of this settlement. Nothing more, nothing
15 less, the reasonableness of this settlement. That's why we
16 are here, and that no way around it raises an issue of the
17 scope of the settlement. We can't talk about consideration
18 and not talk about the scope. You just can't do it in our
19 view, Your Honor, and that's why we're here, and there's no
20 question about this. The buck stops here on final approval.
21 Your Honor makes that call under Kullar and under the law
22 cited in our briefs. That decision has to be made, and we
23 just have to come to -- we have to address the question. I
24 think once we -- once I present the evidence on that, once I
25 present the arguments on it, I think that's -- it's an easy

1 question to answer because we have a record here,
2 Your Honor -- this is unprecedented where you have
3 somebody --

4 THE COURT: Today is an unprecedented day in
5 Department 303. We've already seen that.

6 I'm not even sure Kullar applies to these
7 proceedings, quite frankly, because while we do borrow a lot
8 from class action jurisprudence in Parens Patriae type
9 cases, it might be that the Kullar concepts don't apply. I
10 am going to treat today's hearing as if they do, and I am
11 going to let you put on the record whatever you want because
12 at minimum that will conclusively demonstrate what was
13 viewed by this court at the time that I made the decision,
14 which I will make today, regarding the settlement. So you
15 might as well go through the whole analysis, and you are
16 about to tell me under Kullar I am supposed to look at how
17 much the claims are worth, and if your claims are added into
18 the mix I shouldn't approve the settlement because there's
19 not enough money.

20 Have I got it right?

21 MR. ALIOTO: Yes. There is one other argument
22 before that. I mean, if you interpret the release that it
23 doesn't bar the claims that would solve the problem. There
24 is, also, a procedural argument in the papers. I think it's
25 actually a very good point that as the class representative

1 of these California consumers we ought to be allowed to opt
2 them out of this settlement, and we have filed an opt-out, a
3 group opt-out, and if that -- if that, Your Honor, gives
4 that validity, which I think Your Honor should, there is no
5 California law on the topic. There is no case law on the
6 topic. There is some case law having to do with class
7 actions, but there's nothing in this context of a class
8 action and a Parens case, but that would, also, solve the
9 problem without getting into reasonableness because it would
10 allow us to preserve our claims. So if neither of those
11 preliminary arguments are going to be availing, then I would
12 like to address very, very briefly reasonableness.

13 THE COURT: Well, maybe what I ought to do is get
14 the settling parties to at least briefly respond to your
15 request. That is part of what I do here. I make a
16 determination, interpret the release or interpret the effect
17 of the opt-out. Just a "Yes" or "No" if you want me to say
18 anything about that because if they all say, "Yeah, go ahead
19 and do that," but if they say, "No, we've got to have that
20 on the record." So start with the government.

21 MR. VARANINI: In terms of our view on both of
22 these questions, Your Honor?

23 THE COURT: Do you want me to make a determination
24 as to how this release language would apply in the future to
25 something that hasn't happened yet?

1 MR. VARANINI: Well, Your Honor, we have given our
2 view on the release, on its construction and on what we
3 think we have the power to do and not do, and we don't have
4 anything to add to that, but we've, also, said two other
5 things to respond to Your Honor's question.

6 First of all, we do think that there has to be --
7 that at the end of the day in looking at what Mr. Alioto is
8 able to do in his court and what we've done here in front of
9 Your Honor, at the end of the day there may be a need for an
10 offset. This has come up, for example, in front of
11 Judge Illston in LCDs, and we would say that you can't judge
12 that offset or the magnitude of the offset against whatever
13 Mr. Alioto may achieve until the end of the case, the end of
14 Mr. Alioto's case in particular, and what damages he's able
15 to prove in Federal Court and how that weighs against both
16 the monetary and non-monetary value of the what Philips and
17 Chunghwa have done here as well as other issues, such as
18 market share and the like. So we do think it's premature,
19 certainly in terms of this offset issue that is required
20 both as a matter of statute, case law, and due process.

21 In terms of the opt-out issue, briefly, Your Honor,
22 the Parens Statute itself is very clear. Opt-out happens on
23 an individual basis. We've scoured the federal and state
24 legislative history, much of which, in not all of which, we
25 provided to Your Honor, and it clearly talks about

1 individuals opting out, not a class, and that's not an
2 accident. We do believe the class action cases that also
3 talk about opt-out, from which this concept was borrowed,
4 are very clear why it has to be on an individual basis and
5 not a class basis, and that's because of due process. And
6 if Your Honor thinks about it this way, today Mr. Alioto has
7 a certified class, but tomorrow he may not or his certified
8 class may get cut down, so really for due process purposes
9 this has to be done on the basis of an individual.

10 There's one other point I would like to make for
11 purposes of the record. When we act in a Parens capacity we
12 represent California natural persons only. We do not
13 represent California corporations. So while Mr. Alioto is
14 correct that there is the potential for this offset, which
15 will have to be determined later, that offset only applies
16 to California natural persons not to California corporations
17 whom we do not represent at all.

18 THE COURT: Thank you.

19 MR. VARANINI: Thank you, Your Honor.

20 MR. TALADAY: Your Honor, from our advantage point
21 it's not necessary nor appropriate for you to rule on the
22 effect of this settlement on the IBD claims in the MDL
23 action. First of all, this isn't really a question about
24 the scope of the release. The scope of the release is
25 clear. It releases the claims of the California class

1 entities as well as the Parens authority that California has
2 over the citizens, so it's not a question about the scope of
3 release. The question is a question of the legal effect of
4 the scope of that release and whether under the
5 Parens Statute enacted by the State Legislature a release by
6 the State of these Parens claims has an affect on the class
7 claims in an independent action in a different court. We
8 don't think that's a matter for Your Honor to decide because
9 the only way that that question can come up, in effect, is
10 by some sort of motion made in the court in which the effect
11 of the release and the settlement is sought to be
12 interpreted. If Mr. Alioto has difficulty with
13 understanding what the legal effect is of that release,
14 that's really something that could be taken up, should be
15 taken up, with the legislature because they are sort of the
16 ones who created the situation, I would say.

17 In any event, Your Honor, Mr. Alioto put some words
18 in my mouth, and I would like to clarify those. We have
19 taken no position on this. We have a view, it is true, but
20 we have taken no position. We have made no motion, and we
21 cannot, could not, make a motion unless and until there was
22 a settlement that was approved by the court in this case.
23 So what Mr. Alioto is asking this court to do is to provide
24 an advisory opinion for a motion yet to be filed in another
25 court that would be for another court to decide in

1 connection with the administration of its case.

2 One other point, Your Honor, on opt-outs, and I
3 think there is a simpler way to look at this. Mr. Alioto
4 seeks to opt-out his entire class, if you will. The notice
5 that was circulated by the State was circulated very
6 broadly, and there is no objection, at this point, to the
7 adequacy of that notice. Your Honor, presumably that notice
8 was seen by more than just those people who decided to
9 opt-out of this action by filling out the form which means
10 presumably, Your Honor, some people saw the notice and
11 decided not to opt-out, made an affirmative decision not on
12 opt-out. I don't see how Your Honor -- well, I shouldn't
13 say it this way. I would think it would not be a good idea
14 for Your Honor to permit Mr. Alioto to reverse an
15 affirmative decision of those individuals who elected not to
16 opt-out and exercise their right in that fashion.

17 THE COURT: To synthesis what I just heard,
18 Mr. Alioto, you get to make your presentation --

19 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you, Your Honor --

20 THE COURT: -- but, we'll come back after lunch
21 unless can you do it in ten minutes.

22 MR. ALIOTO: I'll try to do that, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: We're still coming back after lunch --

24 MR. ALIOTO: Okay.

25 THE COURT: -- because I've got to, then do what I

1 have to do.

2 MR. ALIOTO: Yes. Would you like to break then at
3 noon, Your Honor?

4 THE COURT: I was going to break right now.

5 MR. ALIOTO: That's fine.

6 THE COURT: That way you come back, give the
7 presentation, people will react to it, and I'll tell you
8 what my answer is. How is that?

9 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you. What time would you like
10 us back, Your Honor?

11 THE COURT: Quarter till 2:00.

12 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you.

13 MR. VARANINI: Thank you, Your Honor.

14 MS. PHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: You can leave stuff here if you want.
16 The room will be locked. Take care.

17 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you.

18 (WHEREUPON, LUNCH RECESS WAS TAKEN.)

19 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Alioto, you're up.

20 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you, Your Honor, for the
21 opportunity to come back here this afternoon.

22 How much time do I have, Your Honor?

23 THE COURT: Well, I'll tell you for now whatever it
24 takes, but that doesn't mean we'll be here tonight.

25 MR. ALIOTO: All right.

1 THE COURT: I take you at your word and your usual
2 self that you will be succinct, efficient, and interesting.

3 MR. ALIOTO: All right. Thank you, Your Honor.

4 All right. And on the issue of reasonableness,
5 which I believe we have to address, and we have to address
6 that in the context of what is the consideration and what is
7 being given up or what is being given released -- or what's
8 being released? Just a very short background. There is a
9 lot of briefing here, a lot of papers and declarations, but
10 I want to just set the scene here for these two cases and
11 how they came about and what they're about and where they
12 are. You have the federal litigation, which I am involved
13 in as lead counsel, a case filed in November of 2007, and
14 the case has been very heavily litigated since then, since
15 day one. We are going into six years in the Federal Court.
16 We are nearing the end. The expert reports are due very
17 shortly. The trial reports, the damage reports, are going
18 to be in within a month or so. So we're heading towards
19 discovery cut off, and that case is moving toward trial, so
20 since November 2007.

21 The California case by the AG is procedurally a
22 little different. It was a settlement followed by the
23 filing of a complaint, and that was in May 2012. So the
24 federal litigation has about a four and a half year head
25 start on this California litigation. The cases are

1 significantly different in the one respect that we mentioned
2 this morning. The MDL case is a class action, and the
3 California case, I believe, was a class action for
4 governmental entities, but there is no -- there are no class
5 action allegations for consumers in the California case, so
6 there's no overlap in that sense. These are not competing
7 class actions. There's class alleged in the federal case.
8 There is no class alleged for consumers in the California
9 case. Procedurally, I'm not a hundred percent up on the
10 procedure in the California case. I know the case was
11 settled, and then the case went into -- then the case was
12 filed, and then it went into kind of the settlement mold --
13 mode. So that's kind of broad brushing where the California
14 case is, but the federal case, as Your Honor knows, in these
15 MDL cases -- I am sure you know the procedure. This case
16 actually has a few wrinkles that bear mentioning to
17 Your Honor to give you a little flavor of what's going on.

18 The motion practice has been extensive. There are,
19 I believe, at the present over 2200 docket entries. There's
20 been extensive discovery which we, the indirect purchases,
21 have been taking a very, very significant lead on, millions
22 of pages of documents. The case is kind of an interesting
23 wrinkle. Most of the important documents in the case are in
24 foreign language, and we have a team of about 12 lawyers who
25 are fluent in foreign languages, Japanese, Korean, Chinese,

1 and we just brought somebody on board who was fluent in
2 Dutch. So the document review is a quite an undertaking,
3 and then you have that wrinkle of everything in -- or good
4 portion of the documents in foreign language which
5 necessitates foreign language lawyers reviewing it. It,
6 also, requires certification of the translations and give
7 and take between the parties as to what this translation --
8 agreed upon translation will be. All of these things are
9 wrinkles on what is normally a complex case. This case is
10 even more complex because of that. To date there have been
11 75 depositions and 50 third-party subpoenas primarily for
12 data, but those -- those 50 third-party depositions are very
13 significant because that's how you get the proof of the
14 pass-on. That's how you show the effect of the price
15 increase and how it went down through the channels of
16 distribution, and as I say they -- these third-party
17 depositions are almost a mini case in themselves because you
18 send a document request or you send a subpoena to somebody
19 like Hewlett Packard or Dell Computer or somebody in the
20 chain that distributes televisions or monitors and you ask
21 them for their pricing data and their sales data and their
22 cost data you can imagine what an undertaking that is to get
23 that information from these companies. So we've been
24 engaged in all of that work, the depositions, the data. We
25 have put it all together and then moved for a class cert

1 earlier in the year. The class cert was granted by the
2 special master and affirmed by Judge Conti, and presently
3 there are 22 state classes on behalf of the consumers
4 certified in the federal case. As I said, the trial
5 reports, the expert trial reports, are due very shortly. So
6 the case has been a huge undertaking and a tremendous amount
7 of very, very good work done by teams of lawyers who all
8 have contributed to the cause. So that's the background,
9 and I think that's -- I mention that to Your Honor because
10 you can't -- you can't get a sense of the importance of the
11 claims and what we're trying to do in the Federal Court.
12 You can't just talk about that in a vacuum. I thought it
13 would be helpful to give you some idea of what's going on
14 kind of in the trenches.

15 So turning to reasonableness, we -- because the
16 case in the Federal Court has been going on for so long we
17 have a very well developed record in that case, and we're
18 able to come in before you, Your Honor, in this case and
19 we're able to address these two crucial questions which all
20 the parties agree are the questions. This is what we need
21 to address on the final approval. We need to start out
22 with, quoting from Kullar, "The amount in controversy. The
23 amount in controversy." That's the language from the case,
24 and from there the next -- the next standard, also from
25 Kullar, "Is a realistic range of outcomes," so those are the

1 words. Now, how do you flush that out? Well, in this case,
2 as I said earlier this morning, this is a little more of an
3 unusual situation than you normally have in final approval
4 because we have on this record an expert report. We've
5 submitted an expert report from our expert in the MDL case,
6 Janet Netz from Applicon. She is our testifying expert on
7 class cert, and she'll be testifying on damages as well at
8 trial. She's submitted a report in the record quantifying
9 the revenues obtained by the defendants from sales of these
10 products, monitors, and CRT televisions. She has quantified
11 that amount for California because if this settlement is
12 approved and Your Honor determines that our claims are
13 released, we've asked the experts to put some numbers on
14 that, some values on that, and she's done that in her
15 report. It's a lengthy report, but I have the bottom line
16 here. It's Exhibit 1. I would be happy to hand that up to
17 Your Honor if Your Honor would like to follow along.

18 THE COURT: That would be fine. Thank you.

19 Does everyone else have a copy of that?

20 MR. TALADAY: Yes, Your Honor.

21 MR. VARANINI: Yes. We have a copy of that,
22 Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: All right.

24 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: Thank you.

1 MR. ALIOTO: That -- those are her conclusions with
2 respect to California revenues in the relevant period.
3 Needless to say, this is not something you can collect by
4 going to some website or, you know, CRT Products Dot Com.
5 This is the product of a very, very substantial amount of
6 work that she had done already in the Federal Court. She
7 did it for 22 states. So we asked her to take her
8 information, and whatever other information she needed, and
9 make an estimate for the sales to California consumers, and
10 she came out in the relevant period -- and this is no easy
11 feat because these sales date back as far as 1995. I
12 believe the period is '95 to around 2005, something like
13 that, Your Honor. So she was able to put together this
14 compilation, and the revenues, total revenues, shows in
15 column one, two -- it shows in column number three, and
16 that's that figure under total, 1.311 billion dollars.
17 Those are sales of the products in suit to Californians.
18 Below that there are, one --

19 THE COURT: There seems to be a math error in that
20 column, ha --

21 MR. ALIOTO: Yes. Yes.

22 THE COURT: -- by one dollar?

23 MR. ALIOTO: Yes --

24 THE COURT: Okay.

25 MR. ALIOTO: -- but I'll use the number 1.3 billion

1 and then below that, Your Honor, you have the four lines
2 reading over horizontally, 5 percent overcharge, 10 percent
3 overcharge, 15 percent overcharge, 20 percent overcharge.
4 For the purpose of this argument let's just focus on the 5
5 percent overcharge. It's the most conservative of the
6 numbers that gives a damages figure, so reading on the total
7 column --

8 THE COURT: Sorry to interrupt you. I'm wrong.
9 There's not a one dollar -- I just looked at columns and
10 added them up, and I was listening to you and adding at the
11 same time. Anyway, it's a lot of money.

12 MR. ALIOTO: It's a lot of money. It's a lot of
13 revenues, and then if you apply the overcharges to it
14 reading across, at a 5 percent overcharge, which is a very
15 conservative estimate here for reasons which she states in
16 her report, that would give you damages on these claims of
17 over \$65 million, California damages only. Okay. The
18 importance of that number is we use that number to measure
19 the proposed settlement against because under Kullar the
20 question is what is the amount in controversy? What's the
21 case about? What's the claim? What's the exposure? That's
22 the exposure on a conservative basis.

23 What's the settlement? This gets a little -- a
24 little fuzzy because you have the settlement amount, and
25 it's not allocated. It's a lump sum for different things,

1 for government, for Parens, so there's -- it's not itemized.
2 So we'll just take the whole amount, the entire 500. It
3 probably should be some amount less than 500, but for the
4 sake of argument, to eliminate argument, let's take the 500.
5 That means that that payment, if you look in that column,
6 .76 percent -- I don't know why they write it like this
7 because it's always confusing, but .76 percent is obviously
8 less than one percent. That's not .76 or 76 percent. It's
9 .76, but less than one percent. That means to the extent
10 these claims are included they have been discounted almost
11 to nothing. They've been discounted over 99%. That's a
12 nuisance. That's a dead bang loser. That's about as low as
13 you can go without just walking away. That's what the
14 numbers say. So we're not talking in a range here where,
15 you know, you can give the benefit of the doubt, you know,
16 50 percent of the claim, 30, 40 percent, 35, 25 percent.
17 We're talking about nothing, almost nothing, Your Honor, the
18 compromise amount.

19 THE COURT: You're talking cash. What's the value
20 of the noncash components in this settlement?

21 MR. ALIOTO: I'm going to get there in a moment.

22 THE COURT: All right.

23 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you. That's the next part, and
24 the other part of that is, again, I think that makes this
25 case very unusual. Those are the damages. That's the

1 overcharge, of course, at the -- at the first level. The
2 prices were fixed. It was passed onto the first level
3 purchaser, but we have here as well, from her work in the
4 federal case, we have the work of the expert determining the
5 pass-on of that overcharge, and the work has been done.
6 Actually, it's in the class cert motion described at work.
7 The expert did, I believe, 47 pass-on studies. In the olden
8 days we used to do one, maybe two, but now with the class
9 action law and they say you need to have a rigorous analysis
10 and a rigorous presentation. Well, what's rigorous? So the
11 expert calls up and says, "Should I do another one? Should
12 I do another one?" I said, "Do as many as you feel
13 comfortable doing." She did 47 of these, so-called, pass-on
14 studies where you look at prices and costs and sales and how
15 that gets passed down the chain of distribution, and she
16 came up with -- her conclusion was that it was passed on at
17 least a hundred percent which makes sense. The price goes
18 up at the first level. Everybody raises their prices to
19 compensate for that, and by the time it gets to the
20 consumer, the price has gone up. I mean, just common sense,
21 but you still have to prove it, and she proved that, and she
22 did these studies, and the one statistic that stands in my
23 mind about that was that there were 130 million
24 observations. What that means when the experts say that
25 they mean that's 130 bits of data, a price, a cost, a sale

1 that went into her conclusion. So we have a very, very good
2 record and a very, very sound basis for these figures before
3 Your Honor, and as I say, I am going on the five percent
4 overcharge which is quite -- quite conservative.

5 So before turning then to the question Your Honor
6 asked, I just want to make this final point on the amount of
7 the compensation. There's no value being paid for these
8 class claims, very, very little, less than one percent. And
9 it's not surprising, Your Honor, because if you look at the
10 papers the AG was of the view that he wasn't trying to get
11 rid of these claims. He -- it wasn't his goal to get rid of
12 these. It wasn't his intent to do this. The settlement, if
13 you look at the papers -- maybe this is a good time to do
14 this because this is very important. The AG's papers --
15 this is in the reply to our opposition, so this was the
16 recent reply papers at page 18. "The release as to Philips
17 cannot and, in fact, does not cover the class claims." So
18 it's not surprising that there would be no -- or a very
19 small minuscule amount of consideration paid for those
20 claims because if somebody doesn't think they're
21 compromising claims or doesn't think they're settling those
22 claims or don't have the intent to settle those claims, they
23 cannot possibly be getting value for them. That's the
24 point, and that's the reality. There was less than one
25 percent value given for those claims.

1 So Philips then says, well, yeah we didn't pay very
2 much -- we didn't pay very much money, but look at all this
3 cooperation we're giving. We really laid our souls bare
4 here and made a lot of information available to the
5 California AG. The particulars -- actually, excuse me,
6 Your Honor, I am sorry. Just before I switch gears to that
7 cooperation provision, so now we have the amount in
8 controversy -- the amount in controversy. I am sorry.
9 That's not the end of the analysis because the other prong
10 of the test is realistic range of the outcomes, right? I
11 mean, you can't say that your maximum damage computation is
12 what the case is worth. You have to assess the strengths
13 and the weaknesses of the case, and I can do that quite
14 clearly.

15 Let me talk just about the weaknesses. Philips
16 comes in and says, well, you know, you can't -- you're not
17 going to recover that. There is always these problems in
18 the case. Keep a close eye on this. They're saying there's
19 all these problems in the State of California's case, and
20 I'll give you the three examples they use. They say there's
21 a jurisdictional problem. We might not get held in in that
22 case, and that's the basis for the State compromising their
23 claims. They say we have a strong defense. We withdrew
24 from the conspiracy. We're not going to get held liable.
25 They have to contend with that in the State AG's case, and

1 then there's this argument, Associated General Contractors.
2 That's the standing argument whether remote purchasers have
3 standing to sue. That's, also, an argument being asserted
4 against the AG. Okay. All of that is true. Those are
5 things that are -- I don't want to call them weaknesses, but
6 they're contentions of the defendant that would militate in
7 favor of reducing the value of the case. Those are
8 uncertain claims of the defendant that could end up in the
9 defendants favor, but it should come as no surprise to you,
10 Your Honor, that after six years in the federal case those
11 matters have been addressed in the MDL.

12 First of all, jurisdiction is not an issue in the
13 MDL because you have nationwide jurisdiction. It's not a
14 problem. Philips, they have no argument about jurisdiction
15 in the MDL. They're in. They're served. They appeared,
16 not an issue. Withdrawal from the conspiracy, we have
17 prevailed on that argument in the federal case. Associated
18 General Contractors, we don't have standing. We're too far
19 down the chain. We have prevailed on that argument in the
20 federal case. So when the defendant comes in and says the
21 case is weak and says this is why I -- this is why that
22 amount I paid is justified. Keep an eye on what they're
23 saying. They're saying they have these claims and these
24 contentions, and I don't know if they are going to prevail
25 on them or not, but those are not claims or contentions

1 they're making against us because they've been addressed and
2 ruled upon in the Federal Court. Very, very different
3 situation. Now, that's the weaknesses argument.

4 Now, let's go to the strengths. The strengths --
5 and, again, you have it in the record. I'm not going to
6 repeat everything in the declarations and in the expert
7 reports, but we have prevailed on these important issues and
8 a number of other important issues in our case. We are six
9 years into it, and the case has advanced. We have
10 substantial evidence of meetings, meetings at which prices
11 were discussed. We have interrogatory response. This is
12 somewhat unusual. I don't think I've ever seen this in an
13 antitrust case where we send an interrogatory response out,
14 and we basically -- this is in the record, the actual
15 response and the documents in support. We sent out an
16 interrogatory to one of the defendants, Sansom, "Did you
17 ever meet with your competitors and discuss prices and agree
18 on prices?" We got an interrogatory answer back from them,
19 "Yeah, during the damage period we did that, and they
20 resulted in agreements to fix prices sold in the
21 United States." That's an admission by one defendant
22 against other defendants, and then if you read the complete
23 interrogatory it lists documents, and it lists the other
24 people that they agreed with. One of them was the
25 defendant, Philips. I don't think I've ever seen this in

1 40 years of doing these cases where you get an interrogatory
2 answer where there is an admission of the conspiracy. That
3 is a factor that militates in favor of the strength of the
4 case. As Your Honor knows the case is related to the LCD
5 litigation. These are CRTs. These are the big tubes.
6 These are the big boxes.

7 Now, we're into the LCD which are the thin screen
8 panels. That's what everybody uses. There was a case on
9 LCDs as well, as Your Honor knows, and the case, civil case
10 like this, settled in the billion dollar range. Slightly
11 over one billion dollars was the settlement. I only mention
12 that to you because -- and it's part of this record -- the
13 cases are related, and it's been recited in the orders in
14 the Federal Court that the cases are related. The same
15 personnel that was involved in LCD, also, some of them were
16 involved in CRT, so I am not just throwing out a big number
17 here for some unrelated case. I am throwing out a number
18 from a case that was the predecessor -- or excuse me -- our
19 case was the predecessor. We were first. LCD was the
20 successor technology, and that case settled for quite a
21 substantial amount, in excess of one billion dollars.

22 As Your Honor is, also, aware there is an
23 investigation in Europe into this same conduct for the harm
24 done to European consumers, and in that case fines were
25 levied against many of these defendants, in fact all of

1 them, including our defendant right here, Philips. The fine
2 assessed by the European union was \$695 million. So the
3 settlement amount at less than one percent of the value of
4 the claims based on the strength and the weaknesses of the
5 case -- the case is being settled as what would be called a
6 dead bang loser rate or a nuisance rate, almost zero. This
7 is not a zero case, Your Honor. This is a very, very
8 substantial case. The record bears it out. The evidence
9 bears it out. There are admissions of wrongdoing, and we
10 have a damage study showing the amount of the exposure.
11 This is not a one percent on the dollar settlement, and
12 that's what the record reflects right now if these claims
13 are released.

14 Okay. Long time in coming, but let's talk about
15 the other two prongs of the consideration. Besides the
16 money there is this so-called cooperation, and we -- there's
17 a pretty substantial record in front of Your Honor. What
18 did Philips make available? What use was it? Was it
19 helpful? Was it not helpful? That's all in the record.
20 Your Honor can assess that for yourself, but I would like to
21 just make a couple of points about that to put it in
22 perspective. We've been at this since November of 2007, and
23 as I mentioned before it's been a lot of hard work by a lot
24 of very, very good lawyers to flush this case out and
25 develop it, and some very, very good evidence has been

1 developed. What is the chance at this juncture that Philips
2 is going to -- has made available something of very
3 considerable value that hasn't already been made available
4 before? What is the chance of that, Your Honor? I'm not
5 saying nothing. There's got -- maybe there's something new,
6 but the question is "What of value have they made available
7 that hasn't already been made available in the federal
8 action?" And the answer to that, Your Honor, in our
9 declaration, and we tell you quite candidly that these --
10 what Philips has put forth here as being a basis to support
11 this settlement is just really window dressing. There is
12 nothing of substance there. Nothing that would help us in
13 the federal case six years into the case advance that case,
14 and I say that quite candidly. That's my opinion. It's the
15 opinion of Ms. Russell who did the declaration who is in
16 charge of the -- she is the overall person in charge of the
17 document review and has access to the evidence and has
18 access to the memos on the various issues. The information
19 that's been made available by Philips is of no value at all
20 in advancing our claims.

21 Now, the second point is that should really come as
22 no surprise to you, Your Honor, because one of the things --
23 I'm not sure this is clear in the record, and I want to make
24 it clear now. Philips is facing an indirect purchaser class
25 action by us in our case. They're a party to the

1 proceedings in the economic union where they've been fined
2 that staggering amount, and there's also another part of
3 this litigation. There are what we refer to in our papers
4 as the direct action plaintiffs, the DAPs. You may have
5 seen that in the papers, DAPs, direct action plaintiffs.
6 These are big companies who don't want to be in the class.
7 They want to bring their own cases, and there are quite a
8 number of these individual or direct action plaintiffs, and
9 their claims are quite substantial. I think there's about a
10 dozen, maybe two-dozen, of these claims pending against
11 Philips and the other defendants, and the roster of these
12 defendants reads like this: Target, Best Buy, Costco,
13 Sears, Dell Computers, Sharp Electronics, and others. The
14 point is with this -- all of this litigation pending against
15 you, all of this exposure, is it likely that Philips is
16 going to put out there in the record -- and, you know, this
17 just doesn't go to the California AG, if they give them
18 names of witnesses or if they give them documents or they
19 give them some hot information. This doesn't just stay with
20 the AG. This gets put in the record. They give them the
21 name of a witness, they get the deposed, and the discovery
22 is all coordinated in these cases. Although the AG is in
23 California State Court they're looped into the discovery.
24 They're participating in that in the federal case, so
25 whatever Philips would make available to the AG becomes a

1 matter of record in this litigation. Would they really --
2 would Philips really be making valuable information
3 available information that no party has already or something
4 we missed in discovery? Maybe I made a mistake or maybe I
5 didn't ask the right question or the right document request.
6 Is Philips going to voluntarily make that available to the
7 California AG and put their head in the guillotine and risk
8 exposure, huge exposure? I mean, some of these people,
9 Best Buy, their damage claim in the LCD case was 800 hundred
10 million dollars. These are big companies with big
11 purchases. So, Your Honor, I would submit you can look at
12 the -- you can look at what we say in our declarations. You
13 can look at the evidence, and you can see how I say it's not
14 important and -- but you don't have to do that. Just look
15 at it in this framework. Is it possible these people made a
16 significant showing and gave significant cooperation? Not
17 likely, Your Honor, and as I say we've reviewed it, and it's
18 of no help.

19 Finally, the final component, and this doesn't take
20 a lot of analysis, I don't think. There is an injunction
21 component. I mean, they -- this has kind of been
22 downplayed, but this is another basis for the consideration,
23 well we didn't pay very much money, and the cooperation, you
24 know, we gave cooperation although we contend it's not
25 really worth anything, but -- and then they sometimes say,

1 well, we got this injunctive relief. We promise we're not
2 going to do this anymore. We consent to an injunction.
3 We'll be enjoined that we're not going to fix prices on CRT
4 products anymore. They're out of the business, Your Honor.
5 This is like Ford consenting they are not going to fix the
6 prices of Model Ts anymore. The market's moved on. The
7 technology is gone. It's done. There is no more CRTs.
8 They don't make CRTs anymore, so when they say we'll agree
9 to an injunction and we're not going to fix prices on this
10 product that we don't make anymore and it's never going to
11 be on the market again, it's illusory, and I -- I think you
12 should look at -- you should look at the cooperation in the
13 same vain.

14 It's illusory. It's a -- it's an attempt to
15 bootstrap up and to try and push this settlement through.
16 It's an attempt to try and strip us in the Federal Court of
17 some claims that we've developed, and as far as the monetary
18 consideration, that's clear. I mean, you have the numbers
19 in front of you. You don't have a report from Philips. I
20 mean, they have economists. You don't have a report from
21 Philips that says, Your Honor, Mr. Alioto and his experts
22 they're way off base. They're all wet. Here's what the
23 numbers are. You don't have that. What you do have
24 though -- I thought this was interesting -- they came in and
25 they say, well, we are not going to contest that, your

1 numbers, but don't look at the total value. Just look at
2 Philips' sales. See what our expert said. What's the sales
3 by all defendants? And under the antitrust laws,
4 as Your Honor knows, the exposure is joint and several
5 liability. Philips is responsible for its own sales, and
6 they're responsible for the sales of other defendants to the
7 extent they've conspired with them, joint and several
8 liability. They are on the hook for the whole ball of wax,
9 and as I say they don't contest that. They don't contest
10 our total damage amount, but instead they come in and they
11 say, well, look, let's just look at what our sales were, and
12 they came in and they said, well, these are our sales. We
13 are only responsible for our sales. Well, first of all,
14 that's not the standard because under Kullar the language is
15 "amount in controversy." The amount in controversy is the
16 whole exposure. Philips says, no, just look at our sales,
17 but even if you look at Philips sales the numbers come out
18 at 1 or 2 percent because you take the amount of the
19 settlement as a percentage of what Philips says the sales
20 are. You're still at 1 or 2 percent, and that's in the
21 rebuttal report by Janet Netz. Or to put it another way,
22 when you settle a case at 1 or 2 percent of the maximum
23 value or the amount in controversy, you're discounting the
24 case 98 percent. You're not discounting it 50 percent or 60
25 percent or 30 percent or 40 percent. You are discounting

1 the case 98 percent. That's a dead bang loser. That's a
2 nuisance case. That's a giveaway, and that's what is on
3 this record. If Your Honor releases these federal claims
4 for that amount, that's in effect what will be happening.
5 That's not reasonable. That's not fair, and Your Honor
6 needs to address that issue.

7 Final point to answer your question of a few hours
8 ago in the morning session, Judge Conti is never going to
9 look at reasonableness. We're going to go to Judge Conti,
10 and I am going to get up and I am going to try to make this
11 presentation, and Judge Conti is going to look at
12 Your Honor's order, at the face of the order, and he's going
13 to say this is what the order says, Mr. Alioto, your claims
14 are barred. But, Judge, that's not fair. He's not going to
15 hear me on that, Your Honor. He's not going to hear me.
16 That's going to be done. That's going to be merged into
17 this court. Your Honor determines that fairness. I am not
18 going to be able to say a peep about that. I may be able to
19 say a peep about it, but it's not going to be very well
20 received. In fact, it won't even be received. It will be
21 merged into this judgment, and it will be gone. The other
22 thing, just as a procedural point, the AG, of course, won't
23 be party to that proceeding. So when we start getting into
24 the settlement and what happened and all of the things we're
25 getting into as part of this proceeding, the AG won't be

1 present. The AG has a case in this court obviously.
2 They're a party to the proceedings in the Federal Court, the
3 discovery, but they're not named parties in that action.

4 So to conclude, I -- Philips is -- to the extent
5 Philips comes out of this court with a determination or a
6 claim that these very, very substantial claims in the
7 Federal Court have been litigated over there for six years
8 plus, he comes away from this court with a determination
9 that those claims are released by the payment of \$500,000 to
10 the Attorney General which, also, releases all of the
11 substantial claims of the Attorney General, all the
12 governmental claims of the State of California. If
13 Mr. Taladay walks out of here with that, that would be
14 unreasonable and unfair, and the determination, with all due
15 respect, Your Honor, that determination we cannot kick that
16 down the road. It has to be made in this court.

17 Thank you, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Thank you. Does anybody wish to
19 respond to the presentation?

20 MR. VARANINI: Yes, Your Honor. We would wish to
21 respond to the presentation.

22 THE COURT: All right.

23 MR. VARANINI: Thank you, Your Honor.

24 Let's start off with a little bit of background as
25 Mr. Alioto did. We are a part of the federal proceedings

1 for purposes of discovery and for purposes of generating an
2 expert report and expert discovery. We did that following
3 Your Honor's example from other cases using Your Honor's
4 model in order to be efficient in terms of coordination.
5 Coordination involves working with three other different
6 plaintiff groups aside from ourselves, all of which are
7 playing a substantial role in discovery including us.
8 There's obviously us. There are the indirect purchaser
9 plaintiffs represented by Mr. Alioto. There are the direct
10 action plaintiffs. The direct action plaintiffs are
11 opt-outs from the direct -- or potential opt-outs from the
12 direct purchaser plaintiffs punitive class. These are the
13 people like Sears and others, but they have their own
14 interests, their own case to pursue and, frankly, are not
15 covered by our settlement at all, and I'll turn back to them
16 in a moment. And then there are the direct purchaser
17 plaintiffs who are represented by the Saveri's, Guido and
18 Rick Saveri who Your Honor probably knows.

19 We have been working very closely with the direct
20 purchaser plaintiffs and the direct action plaintiffs in the
21 pursuit of this case. We have told the Federal Court we
22 have a great working relationship with those two. We've had
23 our differences with Mr. Alioto spilling out of these
24 proceedings, but we've been working with the indirect
25 purchaser plaintiffs as well, and I certainly understand why

1 it's difficult for them, as it can be for us, given this
2 dispute that we have before, Your Honor. If you read
3 Mrs. Capurro's declaration it is true that the indirect
4 purchaser plaintiffs filed a case back in '07, but that
5 declaration itself points out that they were under a stay
6 from US DOJ for a couple of years. It, also, points out
7 they didn't have an immediate deal with one of the settling
8 defendants, Chunghwa.

9 Chunghwa is critical to this case. I am willing to
10 say in open court we could not bring this case at all
11 without settling defendant Chunghwa. They are the amnesty
12 applicant. Everyone knows that, and they have been now
13 allowed to say that, and before we filed our complaint,
14 before we had even inked our settlement agreement with them
15 or with Philips, I can now tell Your Honor that we had the
16 benefit of their proffer. I can't get into what was in that
17 proffer, as Your Honor well knows, but I can say that that
18 existed. I can, also, say that we had the benefit of a
19 proffer from Philips as well before we settled, and I can
20 say we had the benefit of our confidential investigation
21 where we had received information from multiple sources.
22 One example of that, which I can only refer to in this
23 courtroom as Exhibit A of the Taladay declaration, is very
24 important for Your Honor to look at. Exhibit A is not
25 something that is handed out like candy, and Exhibit A talks

1 about the value of Philip's cooperation. So we would say
2 that when we entered into this early settlement, which we
3 viewed as an ice breaker settlement, that was based on
4 information from a number of different sources that we had,
5 and not only did we have the benefit of sources from this
6 case at a point where discovery in terms of depositions had
7 not yet even begun in CRTs for the indirect purchaser
8 plaintiffs or for us, we also had the benefit of LCDs and
9 Dram.

10 Now, why are those two important? LCDs, which I'm
11 associated with, is the greatest case since sliced bread.
12 Why? Because you have plea agreements from everyone, okay,
13 and you have fantastic joint settlements involving the
14 indirect purchaser plaintiffs and us, and you had fantastic
15 rulings from Judge Illston and from yourself, Your Honor.
16 So all around it's a great case with very lucrative
17 settlements, and we've already put that in the record for
18 Your Honor. CRTs is the ancestor technology to LCDs, okay.
19 CRTs which we knew based on the confidential investigation
20 we had done at the time and comparing that to LCDs is,
21 simply put, not as good a case as LCDs. We wish it was, but
22 it's not. We've talked about differences between the
23 different types of CRT technology and how that was reflected
24 in the form that the conspiracy took which is still an
25 ongoing issue that we are working with Philips and with

1 Chunghwa to address, and that gets to another point.

2 My boss, the Attorney General, like myself is --
3 she was a District Attorney. I've gone on exchange programs
4 to the District Attorney's Office. We think about how you
5 put a case together, and oftentimes with thieves, sorry, we
6 get informants, okay, and at least what I is always know,
7 and I know she knows this too, one informant often times
8 doesn't do the job. You need an informant to corroborate
9 another informant if you are going to rely on informant
10 testimony especially with the a case this old. So we knew
11 from talking to Chunghwa it wasn't enough to just have
12 Chunghwa in the bank if we are going to go after people like
13 Samsung, in particular, who is the real bad guy in this
14 case. I believe Mr. Alioto would agree with me on that. We
15 knew we needed somebody else, and we, also, knew based on
16 the confidential information that we had that the glass
17 meetings -- these are the top level meetings, Your Honor.
18 These are, if you can imagine this for a moment, Your Honor,
19 the CEOs getting together, the people with pricing authority
20 and actually setting out objectives for trying to fix prices
21 or in the case of computer monitors actually trying to not
22 just fix prices, but also supply, okay, because they were
23 dealing with people like Dell. They knew Dell is the tough
24 price negotiator.

25 So we knew we needed -- we knew with respect to

1 these glass meetings they had occurred in two different
2 places, Europe and Asia. We had Asia locked because of
3 Chunghwa, but, of course, we wanted corroboration, and we
4 are going to be getting that next week through the testimony
5 of Jim Smith, a Philips witness, the only one who can offer
6 corroboration testimony in this case, but that leaves Europe
7 where the glass meetings happened and to get Europe we need
8 Philips. Chunghwa is not enough. I asked as did, I
9 believe, the indirect purchaser plaintiffs from a different
10 advantage point. We both tried to see how much could
11 Chunghwa give us on Europe. That didn't help me with
12 respect to the value of this settlement with Philips, but I
13 still asked because I wanted to get out the best testimony
14 possible for the case, and the result was Chunghwa doesn't
15 have anything on Europe because their guy who dealt with
16 Europe is on the run, and he is the one with the
17 information, and nobody can get him. So we need Philips to
18 give us Europe. That's why we have three witnesses,
19 Jim Smith, Leo Mink, Kris Mortier, and there have been
20 developments on all three since Ms. Capurro submitted her
21 declaration.

22 With respect to Jim Smith, we and the direct
23 purchaser plaintiffs who, also, have a settlement with
24 Philips, it's not just us, are going to be taking the
25 testimony of Mr. Smith in a leading position, and I'm happy

1 to say we're working great with the direct purchaser
2 plaintiffs on that. Leo Mink, originally we got the
3 information on his whereabouts as an ex employee on Philips,
4 thanks to Philips, but due to Philips help we may actually
5 be able to get him as a witness without having to go through
6 the Hague Convention, and, Your Honor, I know you are
7 familiar with the Hague convention. It is the biggest pain
8 in the you know what that you can ever imagine having to
9 work through.

10 THE COURT: Not really, but it's right up there.

11 MR. VARANINI: Oh, I think it is the biggest pain.
12 I have to do a lot with it, so I'm willing to say that on
13 the record. I am just happy it exists because the
14 alternative might be worse.

15 THE COURT: You've never had to take a deposition
16 in Japan, have you?

17 MR. VARANINI: Not yet, although that may be
18 coming.

19 So with respect to Leo Mink, if we're are able to
20 get him, and things look promising, not in the capacity of
21 an ex employee then that will mean we have him as an actual
22 witness. And then, finally, we have Kris Mortier who -- and
23 I thank Ms. Capurro for this -- the indirect purchases
24 plaintiffs have agreed that we can send out the Notice of
25 Deposition because they have agreed we have made enough of a

1 showing to them he might have important testimony.

2 Now, Your Honor is wondering why would Philips do
3 this? I can only speak from my advantage point, and there
4 are a couple of reasons. One, let me point out by way of
5 background. Chunghwa did the same thing. They gave us
6 testimony, and I was there in Taipei doing my part to take
7 the testimony, and sitting right next to me was an attorney
8 from Sears who had not settled with Chunghwa, and I know
9 Chunghwa counsel weren't happy, but they did it anyway
10 because that's what cooperation entails. They saved
11 significant money, and I believe that that factors into the
12 offset that we've talked about in our papers, down the road,
13 even with respect to direct action plaintiffs who, again,
14 are like direct purchaser plaintiffs. They're not indirect
15 like us and Mr. Alioto. So that's why cooperation is
16 important here, and that's why early settlements that get us
17 the cooperation necessarily to prosecute the case are
18 important, and that's why as a result of our confidential
19 investigation, which has been confirmed since, there are
20 significant litigation risks.

21 So let's talk -- let me follow Mr. Alioto's outline
22 and talk about the facts of the case that support the amount
23 in controversy and litigation risks, but before I do I'd
24 like to make a key point. We respectfully disagree with
25 Mr. Alioto in how he has construed both Kullar and Munoz.

1 We, first, believe that as Parens Patriae as the
2 Attorney General, chief law enforcement officer, we don't
3 believe Kullar or Munoz literally apply at all. We believe
4 that of course the court -- we cannot compromise or dismiss
5 Parens or for that matter the government purchaser cases
6 without Your Honor's approval, but we believe that in that
7 context Your Honor looks to whether there's fraud or
8 collusion not to doing some sort of independent examination,
9 but let's say, Your Honor, for the sake of argument I'm
10 wrong about that as Mr. Alioto pointed out he was going to
11 proceed assuming Kullar applies. I will do the same, but
12 Kullar says that you are not -- this isn't supposed to be a
13 detailed and thorough investigation that takes place as if
14 you're trying the case, and I am reading from Munoz which is
15 quoting Kullar. I can give Your Honor the jump cite if
16 Your Honor wishes, but I don't think that's necessary. I
17 believe Your Honor is very well acquainted --

18 THE COURT: Very well --

19 MR. VARANINI: Yes.

20 THE COURT: -- I was the trial judge in Kullar as
21 you certainly know.

22 MR. VARANINI: Yes, I do know, that Your Honor, and
23 if Kullar and Munoz both say that Your Honor doesn't have to
24 determine the exact amount in controversy, you don't have to
25 determine the maximum value of the claims. It's only enough

1 that there's evidence in the record that supports the
2 reasonableness of the settlement, and there is more than
3 enough. We have submitted an expert report. Philips has
4 submitted an expert report. We've submitted information
5 under seal that we believe supports the value of our
6 settlement as has Philips, and Chunghwa has, also, submitted
7 information that supports the value of the Chunghwa
8 settlement. That doesn't mean that Mr. Alioto isn't
9 entitled to believe he can go out there and get more, and if
10 he does, more power to him, but that's trying the case to
11 say that you have to pick Mr. Alioto's view of the case over
12 ours. The question is whether we have submitted reasonable
13 evidence to support this court's determination of
14 reasonableness, even if Kullar literally applies, and let's
15 take a moment to take look at what our expert has said.

16 I'll let Philips speak for their own expert, but
17 our expert pointed out neither of the market shares of
18 Chunghwa nor Philips puts them in a dominant position in
19 this case. Our expert pointed out -- and this is why I
20 referred earlier to the interplay of LCDs and CRTs. Our
21 expert pointed out the overcharges in this case. The
22 overcharge percentage is not as high as LCDs which was only
23 8.9 percent because he had testified in LCDs on behalf of
24 indirect purchaser plaintiffs. He pointed out that the
25 overcharges are lower, and the reason for that is the impact

1 of LCDs on CRTs as LCDs become a more prevalent technology
2 and the cost went down. Your Honor, you as an American,
3 myself as an American, what would you prefer in terms of a
4 big screen T.V. to watch football? You prefer a gigantic
5 CRT that's difficult to move or do you prefer plasma or LCD?
6 And, of course, if the cost is right, and it was for us when
7 we went to Costco, you are going to buy a plasma or an LCD
8 T.V. which we did a couple of years ago, and we've still got
9 it. That's just a practical problem with the case that we
10 have that warrants a lower amount.

11 You've heard testimony about the joint venture,
12 whether you can hold Philips liable for the joint venture
13 that it has with LG. I don't doubt that Mr. Alioto isn't
14 going to make the case the best he can to hold Philips
15 liable. We respectfully disagree with him based on our
16 assessment of the evidence, but let me point one more thing
17 out to Your Honor. In comparing this case to LCDs, which we
18 did to help Your Honor understand amounts in controversy
19 here, we pointed out that Mr. Alioto has settled with LG for
20 only 27 million which may sound like a lot of money, but
21 that's 22 to 23 states. It covers end user commercial
22 entities as well as end user natural persons, and if the LG
23 settlement, if my memory is correct, if it reads the same
24 way the Chunghwa settlement did it allows for the
25 possibility of additional state classes. So discounting for

1 litigation risk is appropriate for us just as it was
2 appropriate for Mr. Alioto.

3 Well, I've already talked about the value of
4 cooperation. Let me touch on the injunctive -- let me touch
5 on the injunctive remedy a little bit, and then I want to
6 talk about Samsung for a minute. In terms of the injunctive
7 remedy, it's true that Philips was left with a joint venture
8 for making T.V.s, but our injunctive remedy covers display
9 technology. It's not limited to CRTs, and that's not an
10 accident. I had bargained long and hard for that because my
11 General cares a lot, as law enforcement, about relief going
12 forward, and I care a lot as an advocate for her in avoiding
13 a charge of mootness. So getting an injunction which
14 applies going forward to display technology is important to
15 my office for getting forward looking relief for California
16 natural persons and for government entities.

17 Now, let me talk a little bit about Samsung. We
18 have given a lot of evidence in this case about how
19 Samsung's actually acted with respect to this supposed
20 agreement. We disagree with Mr. Alioto's assessment of the
21 one piece of evidence he submitted to you. What Samsung has
22 done -- and they -- by the way, their lawyers told us they
23 were going to do this in Dram. We had that evidence in the
24 time that we settled with Philips and Chunghwa. So we knew
25 what they were going to do, and we, in fact, had the initial

1 round of responses to interrogatories before we settled with
2 Philips which was a confirmation. Oh, they're willing to
3 concede they met with competitors. They don't concede those
4 are agreements. They don't concede that's part of the
5 conspiracy with one exception I am going to talk about in a
6 moment. What they've said, yeah, we met with these
7 people --

8 THE COURT: I really need you to slow down, please.
9 The poor court reporter has been doing what's called wall to
10 wall transcripts which means it goes from the left margin to
11 the right margin, and as I think I told you before, this one
12 will throw her little machine at whoever is speaking and
13 will almost certainly miss and maybe hit Mr. Alioto.

14 MR. VARANINI: I wouldn't want that, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: No, I know you wouldn't. Please, just
16 slow it down.

17 MR. VARANINI: I would be happy to do that.

18 THE COURT: Just stop for just a minute. Not yet.
19 Okay. Thank you.

20 MR. VARANINI: Thank you, Your Honor.

21 If you look at Samsung interrogatory responses they
22 are willing to say they met with competitors, but they talk
23 about it being in the context of just giving general
24 information that's out there or giving them false
25 information, and that's important even with respect to the

1 glass meetings talked about which didn't happen in the
2 United States. They won't even concede that those were
3 meetings that lead to price fixing agreements let alone
4 these information exchange meetings which actually did
5 happen in North America with one of them happening in
6 San Diego, and they have said that over and over again in
7 their interrogatory responses, but if there was any doubt, I
8 have a document here which I would like to hand it to -- one
9 to Mr. Alioto and one to the court. This is the -- this is
10 the response to Dell's request for admissions from
11 Samsung --

12 THE COURT: Thank you.

13 MR. VARANINI: -- it's been submitted in the CRT
14 matter, and it is not confidential.

15 THE COURT: All right.

16 MR. VARANINI: May I approach, Your Honor?

17 THE COURT: Yes, please. Thank you.

18 MR. VARANINI: If there was any doubt left in this
19 case about Samsung whether they're willing to admit to
20 having entered into agreement, the RFA they deny doing so
21 with respect to LG, with respect to Philips -- actually,
22 with respect to everybody with -- I apologize -- two
23 exceptions. One of them is Chunghwa which they can't really
24 avoid because Chunghwa was the amnesty applicant who got
25 them into trouble, and the other one -- which none of us can

1 figure out why. We were all laughing about it yesterday
2 when we had a discovery call. It's Mitsubishi, and we don't
3 know why. We don't know why Mitsubishi is there. That's
4 it, and that's the point. It's not that we won't get
5 Samsung in the end. We will, but it's going to be hard, and
6 that gets to another point in this case.

7 One that's the key difference from Kullar and
8 Munoz, and that is we have joint and several liability.
9 We've kept Philips sales in the case. We've kept Chunghwa
10 settlements -- sales in the case, and we did that because,
11 as Your Honor knows, under key antitrust principals we can
12 hold all the other participants liable for overcharges
13 resulting from Philips sales and resulting from Chunghwa
14 sales, and that's important to us because at the end of the
15 day we look at people like Samsung SDI as being the big
16 target here. They are the only ones who pled guilty to
17 anything, and, again, they only pled guilty to one side of
18 the conspiracy. This gets to the differences between the
19 CRTs that went into computer monitors and the CRTs that went
20 into T.V.s. They only pled guilty to one side of it, but if
21 we're going to get anybody for money in this case it's going
22 to be Samsung, and that's going to be a hard fight, but with
23 Philips help and with Chunghwa's help that's one that we
24 think we can win, and that's why we settled early with them,
25 to encourage others to settle as well as to get monies from

1 Samsung, and that's also why the amount that we got, the
2 monetary and the non-monetary, is reasonable. So with that
3 I've gone on for quite awhile. I appreciate Your Honor's
4 patience, and I would like to turn things over to my
5 colleagues.

6 THE COURT: All right.

7 MR. TALADAY: Thank you, Your Honor.

8 I'd like to step back for a moment and get out of
9 the weeds that Mr. Alioto has drawn your attention to and
10 think about fair, adequate, and reasonableness of the
11 settlement assuming Kullar applies, as Your Honor has done,
12 and considering whether this is a reasonable compromise
13 under the circumstances. Mr. Alioto started with
14 consideration and what's being released which is, of course,
15 to say let's start by assuming liability, which is a rather
16 large assumption, and Kullar makes very clear that the most
17 important consideration are the merits of the claims. So I
18 will speak about consideration, but I'll do that in a moment
19 after first speaking about the merits.

20 Your Honor, we believe that deferences should be
21 afforded to the Attorney General and its judgment about
22 settlement, and Kullar certainly makes clear that the
23 experience and views of counsel are a relevant factor, and
24 it's very clear that the Attorney General is a very
25 sophisticated litigant here and went into this settlement

1 very much with its eyes open. It accessed the merits, the
2 risks, the value of the settlement, and it made a judgment
3 that the settlement was a reasonable compromise for the
4 reasons that they have identified, but I'll spend just a
5 moment, for the purpose of the record, on the merits of the
6 claims as to the Philips' defendants. And it's very
7 important here to distinguish between the various Philips
8 entities and other defendants and between the various
9 Philips entities themselves.

10 The objector loves to conflate all the entities
11 together and conflate the Philips entities together because
12 it allows them then to transport any piece of evidence to
13 focus on what they call Philips, but, in fact, Your Honor,
14 it's important to remember that Philips is not a unitary
15 being. In fact, Philips -- Royal Philips Electronics is a
16 holding company that has various businesses. You've heard
17 that in 2001 a joint venture was formed. Well, prior to
18 2001, Your Honor, the CRT business of Philips was a separate
19 business. It operated separately from Philips other
20 businesses such as the business Philips had that
21 manufactured televisions and monitors which purchased CRT
22 tubes from the Philips' business that manufactured CRTs. In
23 2001 Philips sold that off to the joint venture, and after
24 that point Philips did not sell any CRTs, only the joint
25 venture did, but Philips from 2001 until the end of the CRT

1 world purchased many, many CRTs from that joint venture
2 entity. It's important for Your Honor to know that from
3 2001 forward Philips never received one cent, one penny, not
4 a royalty, not a distribution, nothing of the sort from that
5 joint venture entity. The Attorney General knew these
6 factors and took them into consideration.

7 Now, there are two things I think that are
8 important about that. One, as I said, there was never any
9 benefit from the CRT business to Philips after 2001.
10 Secondly, the fact that Philips continued to purchase by
11 operation of common sense suggests they wouldn't have an
12 interest in seeing the price of CRTs increased. This is, I
13 think, quite relevant to the consideration of the merits of
14 this case as to the defense of Philips as to whether it
15 exited the business. Now, if it exited the business in
16 2001, Your Honor -- well, first of all, before 2001 there is
17 a question as to whether you can even pierce the corporate
18 veil through the CRT business to get to any Philips entity.
19 After 2001 the question of Philips exit from the business
20 would lend to a withdrawal that would allow the operation of
21 the statute of limitation defense that would eliminate
22 Philips from any liability in this case. Now, Mr. Alioto
23 says that's not a legitimate merits defense. Mr. Alioto
24 says, by the way, that these issues, and I quote, "Were that
25 they have prevailed in the federal case." Well, I think

1 what Mr. Alioto meant to say is that they managed to get
2 past their motions to dismiss on the face of the complaints
3 on these issues. They certainly have not been addressed at
4 summary judgment, and while they got past those issues on
5 the motions to dismiss, the direct action plaintiffs did not
6 with the special master. The special master said it's
7 obvious on the face of these complaints that Philips exited
8 from that business in 2001. Judge Conti disagreed. He
9 said, "No. We should allow discovery on that issue," but
10 that should give Your Honor some sense of the validity of
11 the merits. Even on the face of the direct action
12 plaintiffs own complaints, that was sufficiently obvious for
13 one of two juris to conclude this claim should be dismissed.
14 So there are serious questions on the merits and on whether
15 any claim ultimately will be successful against Philips.

16 This the AG knew, but, Your Honor, even if
17 liability could be attached in the first place there are
18 other significant issues that apply, not just to Philips,
19 but all defendants. Of course, the Attorney General's
20 Office does not care to emphasis, but the questions are did
21 a conspiracy apply at all to the United States? That's
22 something that's going to have to be proven. Did it apply
23 at all to televisions? Did it apply at all to large screen
24 televisions? And because those were not made by the Asian
25 companies and sold in the United States. And as well,

1 Your Honor, whether if there were -- if all these things did
2 apply, were the overcharges there passed onto the ultimate
3 consumer? The one thing we know that is after 2001 Philips
4 paid any overcharge that might have existed when it was
5 buying those tubes to put into its televisions and monitors.
6 Whether the IPP's or the State could demonstrate that that
7 trickled the whole way down to the end consumer is the
8 question yet to be proved, and you'll notice in Dr. Netz'
9 declaration she did not, in fact, calculate actual damages.
10 She calculated revenues and then said, well, assume a range
11 of overcharges and determine what damages would be under
12 those overcharges, but she didn't even attempt, nor has she
13 attempted in the federal case, to determine whether
14 overcharges were made and what those overcharges were.
15 That's an assumption on her part.

16 All right. That's just a few minutes on the
17 merits, Your Honor. The other important factors are to
18 balance the benefits of the consideration provided. Now,
19 the objective focuses very heavily on the dollars, and there
20 are important points on the dollars, but the most important
21 point is that from Your Honor's standpoint I suggest you
22 consider not just what the settlement being paid by Philips
23 adds to the consideration being paid, but, also, the extent
24 to which it detracts from the recovery that's available to
25 the Attorney General. As Mr. Alioto himself said here, you

1 have joint and several liability which means that the
2 settlement by the Attorney General with Philips does not
3 eliminate the Attorney General's ability to get full and
4 fair consideration in this case from other defendants, and
5 we have good authority on that that comes from the defendant
6 Toyota. It makes that very, very clear that in a joint and
7 several liability setting the court is permitted to consider
8 whether that available recovery still exists. By the way,
9 Your Honor, that would apply not only to the
10 Attorney General's claim, but also to Mr. Alioto's claim in
11 Federal Court. So when you're calculating the consideration
12 here it's not only important that you consider the \$500,000
13 in cash, but you should, also, consider that it deducts zero
14 from the potential recoveries available in the
15 Attorney General's case.

16 A point of cooperation, Mr. Alioto had said in his
17 papers, he said at the podium that in his view the
18 cooperation provided by Philips has been worth nothing. I'd
19 like to point out that we were not cooperating with
20 Mr. Alioto. He said it's worth nothing to his case, to the
21 IPP case, to the MDL case. We are cooperating with the
22 Attorney General. Mr. Alioto and his associates who filed
23 the affidavit have no idea about the communications and the
24 coordination and the cooperation between Philips and the
25 Attorney General. You do, however, have the

1 Attorney General stating to the court that consideration has
2 been considerable and very valuable, and we think,
3 Your Honor, that the Attorney General should be entitled to
4 deference as to the value of cooperation. In any event,
5 given more consideration on that point than parties that
6 haven't been a part of that cooperation whatsoever.

7 So here in terms of the consideration paid,
8 Your Honor, you have \$500,000 in cash. You have a deduction
9 of nothing from the available recovery, and you have
10 cooperation that enhances, in the Attorney General's view,
11 its ability to recover full and fair compensation in its
12 Parens Patriae capacity. That is part of the Attorney
13 General's strategy for this case. I think it is, also,
14 appropriate for Your Honor to consider what would happen if
15 approval was not granted. Number one, the settlement would
16 go away. The money would go away. We would be a defendant
17 in the case again, but the strategy that the
18 Attorney General has been working on for the past couple of
19 years would be significantly disrupted. In addition to
20 that, it's very clear in the settlement agreement that the
21 cooperation provided by Philips, with the exception of sworn
22 statements that have been entered, would not be usable by
23 the Attorney General. That's going to create a real mess,
24 Your Honor, because to separate that out we think will be
25 very difficult for the Attorney General. We will clearly be

1 making a fruit of the poisonous tree kind of argument. The
2 Attorney General will have to make a decision in its
3 discretion whether, under the circumstances, to pursue
4 Philips at all. I am sure they don't want to opine on that
5 at this point, but it's possible they could decide not to go
6 over Philips, and I think the court would have to ask
7 whether denying the settlement under those circumstances
8 would enhance the outcome of the Attorney General's case.

9 So, Your Honor, there are other points that I could
10 speak to as to Mr. Alioto's claim. I would be happy to if
11 the court plans to rely on those, but in sum I would say
12 that we believe the Attorney General is entitled to
13 indifference. They went into it with their eyes open, as
14 did we. Our cooperation has been very burdensome on us I
15 can tell you. The reason we are cooperating, and Mr. Alioto
16 questions that, is because we agreed to cooperate,
17 Your Honor, just as we did as reflected in what has been
18 referred to as Taladay Exhibit A. With that, Your Honor, I
19 thank you.

20 THE COURT: Does the court reporter want a break
21 now?

22 THE COURT REPORTER: Yes, sir.

23 THE COURT: Did you hear that? Let's take a
24 ten-minute break. How much longer do we have?

25 MR. SCHWING: Very short.

1 THE COURT: All right. So let's take a break until
2 quarter after, please. Thank you.

3 (WHEREUPON, A RECESS WAS TAKEN.)

4 Okay. Back on the record. Thank you.

5 MR. SCHWING: Good afternoon. Austin Schwing for
6 Chunghwa. I'll be very brief. It wasn't that long ago that
7 I was in the courthouse here, and we were before you on the
8 LCD settlement, and Your Honor approved that settlement.
9 This is basically a carbon copy of that settlement with
10 respect to Chunghwa. It's the same consideration at issue.
11 It's the same cooperation at issue, same injunctive relief,
12 the same training program for Chunghwa employees, and we
13 went round and round on notice issues in that case, and we
14 came up with a very strong notice plan, and we came up with
15 a settlement that was fair and that worked and that
16 Your Honor approved. This is basically the same settlement,
17 and I don't believe that there should be any different
18 result here.

19 Nobody's filed any substantive objection at all
20 with respect to the Chunghwa settlement. The objector, with
21 respect to the Philips settlement, has raised an issue with
22 respect to the scope of the release. It's not an issue that
23 relates in any way to Chunghwa. Chunghwa has already paid
24 \$10 million to the IPPs. In fact, it's paid an additional
25 \$10 million to the DPPs as well. There's been a lot of

1 discussion about the value of the settlement and whether or
2 not the consideration is enough. CPT, Chunghwa, again has
3 paid over \$20 million to the class plaintiffs in this case.
4 It's paid an additional \$300,000 in this case. Dr. Netz has
5 provided a declaration in which she has opined that there is
6 \$65.5 million in damages here. That's for all the
7 defendant's. Well, Chunghwa has paid \$10 million to the
8 IPPs in this case. I think that's more than sufficient to
9 satisfy the claims at issue there. Chunghwa's cooperation
10 and the value of the cooperation is beyond doubt in this
11 case. Nobody's questioned it, let alone belabored the
12 point. Mr. Varanini did a very effective job in explaining
13 this case wouldn't be here before Your Honor if it wasn't
14 for Chunghwa in the first place. So, perhaps, he is to
15 blame for us having to listen to all of this, but at the end
16 of the day we've provided the government here a roadmap to
17 the conspiracy that who, what, where, how, and when and
18 without us there really wouldn't be an effective case to
19 bring against the defendants.

20 Like Philips here to my left, our settlement did
21 not take out any of our sales. That's very important since
22 there's joint and several liability here. I know Your Honor
23 is very familiar with this concept, so I won't belabor the
24 point, but this is a somewhat different case than a
25 Kullar V Foot Locker sort of a case where you are not

1 dealing with joint and several liability or cooperating
2 defendants. Initially Chunghwa was the amnesty applicant
3 under Act Para so it would not be subject to joint and
4 several liability itself or trouble damages and, therefore,
5 it was an ideal candidate for the Attorney General here to
6 settle with as a first-end settler.

7 Your Honor, I'll stop there. I would be happy to
8 answer any questions you might have.

9 THE COURT: Thank you. I don't have any.

10 Mr. Alioto, you've got five minutes. Will that do
11 it for you?

12 MR. ALIOTO: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

13 THE COURT: How about four?

14 MR. ALIOTO: Better yet.

15 THE COURT: Good.

16 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you.

17 Cooperation? The cooperation is not worth
18 discounting a \$65 million claim by 99%, point one. Point
19 two, deference to California, California is entitled to
20 deference. They've settled their claims. We have no
21 problem with that. We have no problem with the Chunghwa
22 settlement. We have a problem with Philips coming into this
23 court and trying to get a release on major, major claims
24 against it in another proceeding based on a release in this
25 case. They're trying to slip one through in this court

1 which will have drastic ramifications on us with respect to
2 those claims. If these prevail --

3 THE COURT: So what you're saying is that the
4 settlement on behalf of the government entity classes is
5 fair, adequate, and reasonable as far as you are concerned?

6 MR. ALIOTO: It's none of my business. I take
7 no -- no interest in it --

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. ALIOTO: -- and the same is true with respect
10 to Chunghwa. I am not here to blow up settlements. I am
11 here to prevent somebody getting a tremendous windfall,
12 tactical, strategic advantage out of some ambiguous language
13 in a contract, and that's point number two. Point number
14 three, Statute of limitations. This is a big argument.
15 Mr. Taladay, I told you we won on that. We did win on that.
16 Mr. Taladay told you he won on that. How do you reconcile
17 those? You reconcile them this way, we won on them, and he
18 won on them in another case with respect to these direct
19 action plaintiffs who filed four years later, different
20 case, different issue.

21 Okay. Calculation of overcharges, if you look at
22 Dr. Netz' report, why do we -- why do we use these people?
23 We don't use these people to pull numbers out of the air or
24 to do hocus-pocus. You use them because they are the best
25 possible people in the world to do this work, and she did do

1 the work, and she did work on the overcharge amounts and the
2 range and how she arrived at that, and that's in her opening
3 report starting at page 6.

4 Now, Mr. Taladay concluded with kind of this
5 interim statement the case is going to blow up. There is
6 going to be no settlement and all these drastic
7 consequences. I'm not asking for that, and that's not going
8 to happen because just to show you how this -- this piece,
9 this -- these federal claims, these MDL claims, just to show
10 you how they fit into the overall scheme of things. If you
11 look at the settlement agreement, very, very interesting.
12 There's no "blow" provision. I don't know how it got that
13 name. I guess it means "Blow Up Provision." It's a
14 provision in settlement agreements that says that if so many
15 people opt-out or so many people don't want to go along with
16 the deal the defendant can back out of the thing, and it
17 makes sense. You know, they think they're buying peace, and
18 then there's a bunch of opt-outs, and they don't get the
19 peace, they can pull out. There is no opt-out provision in
20 this case, very unusual situation. He's committed to this
21 settlement no matter what happens. He's got to pay the
22 State of California, and if it's determined by Your Honor
23 that our claims aren't released, that's not going to blow
24 everything up. The settlement is still going to go through.
25 The Chunghwa settlement is still going to go through, and

1 that interim type argument I don't think that really gets us
2 anywhere.

3 Finally, here is where we are. You have the
4 defendant Philips in here seeking final approval of a
5 settlement. It's their burden to show you the amount of the
6 consideration and the nature of the claims released, two
7 parts of the puzzle. What are we giving up and what did we
8 pay for it? And then you got it, Your Honor. You make the
9 call on whether that's fair and reasonable. They haven't
10 done that, Your Honor. They haven't done that. There's --
11 there is a -- there's an elephant in the room here. There
12 is a dispute on the record. You have the AG saying the
13 class claims aren't dismissed and Philips saying they're
14 dismissed, and if there's any question about it, it's -- at
15 one point he said, "I'm not contending this. I'm not
16 contending that." If you look in the briefs the state of
17 the record is Philips contends that our claims in the MDL
18 case are released as a result of this. So you have this
19 fundamental -- right out of the box the most fundamental
20 part of this whole settlement is in dispute, and it just --
21 I am sorry, Your Honor. I wish I didn't have to come in
22 here and ask you to do this and delve into all of this, but
23 it has to be -- it has to be decided.

24 THE COURT: Oh, I'll decide it, and there is no
25 need to apologize. That's why I am here.

1 What do you do with this argument that in a Kullar
2 analysis, forgetting for the moment what the starting point
3 is, if under your interpretation the potential liability, if
4 it's joint and several liability because of coconspirator
5 liability it doesn't matter because nothing is being given
6 up. I've kind of tersely summarized that argument, but
7 they're saying it doesn't matter where the starting point is
8 because nothings being given up.

9 MR. ALIOTO: Think about that.

10 THE COURT: I have.

11 MR. ALIOTO: In this sense, Your Honor, nothing's
12 being given up by the State. They can pursue it, but my
13 claims have been given up in the District Court in the MDL
14 case. My claim, my claim against Philips is given up for
15 zero consideration.

16 THE COURT: But we're talking about the value of
17 the case, and if a joint and several co obligor is still
18 subject to liability to your clients in the federal case,
19 that's the point.

20 MR. ALIOTO: Yes. Well, let me tell you about
21 that.

22 THE COURT: That's why I asked the question.

23 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you, Your Honor.

24 You take that reasoning to its conclusion, and this
25 is how that works. You get seven defendants, dismiss six

1 for zero, and go get the last one for the full amount. It
2 doesn't work that way. You are never going to get the full
3 value if you do that.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

5 MR. ALIOTO: All right. And also -- and also,
6 Your Honor, on that if this -- to follow that reasoning, if
7 this continues, say the next defendant in the federal case
8 comes in and does the same thing. They do the settlement
9 here, wipes out the claims in the federal case. All you
10 need is four more of those and the federal case -- the
11 California claims in the federal case are all gone, so then
12 where are we? There's a fundamental unfairness here,
13 Your Honor, with a case that's been prepared and worked up
14 in the federal case and to have the defendant come in here
15 and wash that claim -- and release those claims for
16 \$500,000, not fair, not reasonable, and it shouldn't be
17 approved by Your Honor.

18 Thank you.

19 THE COURT: Thank you.

20 All right. Regarding the requested approval, the
21 first question is a rather perfunctory matter, which is, am
22 I giving final approval to the settlement class? I gave
23 preliminary approval under the Dunk, D-u-n-k, earlier. Now,
24 is the time for final approval, and the settlement class
25 consists's of the various governmental entities. The ruling

1 on that is that it is appropriate to give final approval to
2 the certification of the government class. That class
3 consists of numerous government entities that share common
4 questions of fact and law that predominate over individual
5 questions so that the mechanism of a class action for that
6 group is appropriate. I should parenthetically point out
7 that the alternative is to have a whole lot of governmental
8 entities spend what, at the moment, are pretty scarce
9 resources litigating the whole thing and that it seems even
10 more compelling than your usual nongovernmental entity class
11 action where a single government entity can represent the
12 rest of the them there. That's an additional component here
13 that I think justifies settlement of the class.

14 My favorite finding in all of this, of course, is
15 the one where I have to determine that counsel for the class
16 is adequate. I don't get to use superlatives. I don't get
17 to use adjectives or adverbs. I just have to find that
18 class counsel is adequate, as is the class representative,
19 and such is, indeed, the case here. The interests of all
20 the government entities have been adequately represented by
21 the representative government entities and its counsel. I
22 will state parenthetically that you folks do good work, and
23 so that's another -- very good work. That's as far as I
24 should be going here, but, in any event, we're talking about
25 the class certification to which there doesn't seem to be an

1 objection anyway, but I, nonetheless, have to independently
2 make these findings, and so I do that. And all of the other
3 considerations for certifying the class of the government
4 entities are appropriate here, so I give final approval to
5 the certification of the government entity class.

6 All right. Now, regarding the settlement -- oh,
7 next is notice. I find that pursuant to the declarations
8 submitted to me that notice was, in fact, given pursuant to
9 my direction in the approval -- preliminary approval order
10 and that, therefore, notice was appropriate.

11 Next issue, is the settlement fair, equitable and
12 reasonable? I have to make independent determinations so
13 that for both components of the settlement group here,
14 notwithstanding Mr. Alioto's concession that it's none of
15 his business -- kind of a crass way of putting it, but a
16 good one -- regarding the governmental entities and
17 regarding the settlement with Chunghwa, but apart from that
18 concession I think that the settlement is fair, adequate and
19 reasonable regarding those entities.

20 I'm going to weave that into the one that's really
21 at issue here which is the Parens Patriae group involved
22 here, and the first question regarding that is, well, what's
23 the standard to be applied? Is Kullar even applicable here?
24 One of you argued that I seem to think that it was. I am
25 not sure of that, quite frankly, because the Parens Patriae

1 rules regarding court approval are pretty scant in the
2 State of California. We borrow from class action settlement
3 and settlement language in these cases, but that doesn't
4 necessarily mean that all of the rules that are applicable
5 including an approach, such as those set forth in Kullar, is
6 appropriate. I think that there is a substantial question
7 as to whether the Kullar analysis does apply to the
8 Parens Patriae portion even without regard to the scope of
9 the release. We've got the Attorney General as Paren taking
10 a rule of law and looking after the interest of the
11 citizens, and then you've got the court being, I guess, the
12 Paren's parent. Maybe that would make me Grandparent
13 Patriae, but if an Attorney General comes in here and says
14 under Parens Patriae, forget about the bells and whistles in
15 this case, then the proposed Parens Patriae settlement is
16 appropriate. I think there ought to be great deference to
17 that and whether that means then that Kullar has a backseat
18 or no seat is up for grabs. There is no case on that.

19 That's especially true when there is a non-cash
20 component to a settlement. Now, there has been argument
21 here about the value of the non-cash components to this
22 settlement, and we have the chief prosecutorial officer of
23 the State telling me the cooperation's crucial, and this is
24 important and that the injunctions have teeth in them, and
25 this is important. I think I have to give great deference

1 to those conclusions. We haven't put a monetary value on
2 it, but I believe that notwithstanding Kullar that those
3 components where the Attorney General tells me that these
4 are valuable matters and is worth approving because they
5 want these matters and given it's not up to the
6 Attorney General to discuss strategy with me and to tell me
7 why it's important and what the issues are and what the
8 problems are, I think that great deference has to be given
9 to the Attorney General in the conclusion that the
10 settlement is adequate including the value of these
11 components here. Kullar expressly says that presumptions
12 that used to exist that when a settlement is negotiated by
13 capable attorneys and at an arms lengths basis they still
14 exist, the presumption. So that presumption that I just
15 articulated that the Attorney General gets strong deference,
16 even to the level that it's a presumption, I think even with
17 Kullar doesn't go away. That's an important consideration
18 here. Now, how much do you value that? I don't know. We
19 didn't -- nobody tried to do that, but it's important, and
20 remember the concept is fair, adequate and reasonable. Even
21 Kullar's instruction of the trial court to figure out how
22 much cases are worth doesn't require a precise calculation.
23 If it did it would be impossible to do.

24 Now, the next part of the Kullar analysis would be
25 applicable to the Parens Patriae group here -- you notice

1 I'm using a term that's very ambiguous. I am doing that on
2 purpose. Even Mr. Alioto would agree that if the settlement
3 of this case does not constitute a release of claims by
4 class plaintiffs in the federal action, if that were the
5 case, then he's got no problem with the release. So that
6 would mean that his calculation -- he's got no problem with
7 the settlement. That means that his calculation would be
8 unaffected here. As a matter of fact, he would be quite
9 satisfied if I simply made that finding and then got
10 everybody out of here. So if that were the case then the
11 starting point for the valuation wouldn't be anywhere near
12 the piece of paper that was handed to me with the total
13 overcharge -- I won't call it a calculation -- opinion.
14 That number would go to zero, maybe, or 800,000, something,
15 but it wouldn't be of any concern to the objector.

16 If on the other hand, the release does apply to
17 these claims then, perhaps, Mr. Alioto is onto something
18 here, and the answer is I have no idea what the scope of
19 that release is, and it's impossible for me to figure it
20 out, and if then that is a necessary step to make a Kullar
21 calculation, it can't be done. Why do I have no idea? Why
22 is it impossible? Because, first, the question being posed
23 is how does this release apply to something that's never
24 happened yet, the structure of which, the wording of which
25 has yet to come into existence? So I can't apply language

1 to something that doesn't exist. There might be a
2 settlement. There might be a judgment. There might be
3 components or wordings regarding those matters that may be
4 something that would create an ambiguity in the language of
5 settlement, and I can't anticipate that now. That is, also,
6 a mixed question of fact and law because the legal question
7 would be what is the effect of a Parens Patriae release on
8 an individual claim in a class basis? I don't know.
9 Nobody's briefed that, but you don't have to. There is no
10 law on that.

11 What about the opt-out, the effect of a purported
12 opt-out on behalf of a class and the argument, perhaps by
13 the litigant here, that that's not effective under the
14 Parens Patriae Statute? I'm not going to determine that
15 now. It's a hypothetical question for somebody else to
16 figure out, not for me to figure out, and, lastly, some of
17 this might have to do with federal law regarding standing,
18 regarding class matters or anything else that could creep
19 into whatever is going to happen next.

20 I say this for two reasons. Then I am not going to
21 give a statement one way or the other as to the impact of
22 this settlement on Mr. Alioto's case. I just don't know,
23 and I can't do so, but, secondly, that impacts the Kullar
24 calculation. I can't do what Mr. Alioto wants as the first
25 step because the starting point depends on whether the

1 claims have been released or not, so you combine that with
2 whether Kullar even applies here. I would say that the
3 claim that I have to come up with an evaluation as a
4 starting point can't be done. In addition, once you get the
5 starting point even if I were to start with the total
6 claimed over charges it would have to be discounted under
7 Kullar by the risk factor, and everybody was talking about
8 the risk of litigation and who is going to win and who's
9 already won, but the major risk factor here -- or a major
10 risk factor is how do you interpret the release? I can't --
11 I can't give a percentage of that. I can't say that it's
12 50/50 whether the release would be determined by
13 Judge Illston to apply and, therefore, I should cut the
14 total overcharge amount by 50 percent or something like --
15 it's impossible to do the Kullar analysis here. So I'm not
16 going to do it because I can't.

17 Are there other ways of evaluating a settlement?
18 Yes, and here's how they play out here. First, as I said a
19 moment ago, there is a presumption still under Kullar and
20 well established in California law that a settlement
21 negotiated by capable lawyers and at an arm's length basis
22 is fair, adequate, and reasonable, and that applies here
23 especially, so given the skill and experience of the lawyers
24 here and the special responsibilities of government counsel.
25 A second way of looking at whether or not a settlement is

1 fair, adequate, and reasonable is take a look at how the
2 participants voted on this. There were very few opt-outs
3 with an asterisk regarding the class opt-out for Mr. Alioto,
4 but skip that one for a moment. The rest of them didn't
5 seem to have anything of substance to say. There were a
6 couple of minor objections, but nobody showed up beyond
7 Mr. Alioto, which is a major objection, but nonetheless
8 looking at how the effected persons who, as I said a moment
9 ago got appropriate notice, how they voted. They voted yes
10 overwhelmingly so. That too is a consideration that the
11 court is supposed to take into account in figuring out
12 whether a settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable.
13 Now, we'll plug back in the opt-out, the class opt-out.
14 Same point as I made earlier. It depends on whether the
15 release is going to apply to something that doesn't
16 presently exist, so I can't evaluate anything about the
17 opt-out other than to say it doesn't give me a reason for
18 thinking that the settlement is not fair, adequate, and
19 reasonable.

20 All right. Then the next way is my own independent
21 judgment of the terms of the settlement, and as I explained
22 a moment ago, in a slightly different context, you can't
23 value the non-monetary components of this settlement
24 independent of the deference that I am going to give to the
25 government here. To me it seems that anytime you get

1 cooperation in an antitrust case that's of value. Anytime
2 you get an injunction -- and I do not believe it is limited
3 as the way Mr. Alioto articulated. It is of value. Can you
4 make that into dollars? No. Is it worthy of consideration?
5 Absolutely. So that is a significant benefit from this
6 settlement and does mitigate in favor of the fair, adequate,
7 and reasonable, and then we look at the money being paid
8 here. Again, this is a big circle. If the money being
9 paid -- well, it covers everything I could reasonably
10 anticipate exists today. Let's put it that way. It's
11 adequate, fair, and reasonable for everything you can
12 reasonably anticipate exists today, and the thing about what
13 happens to class plaintiffs in federal court later doesn't
14 exist today. So I can't say the amount being paid here is
15 not fair and not adequate and not reasonable simply because
16 the matters that might render it such don't exist, and I'm
17 not supposed to predict the future.

18 So I put all that together, and the conclusion is
19 the settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable, and I
20 hereby approve it. There is an attorney fee component that
21 fits within the statutory mandate, \$80,000. That's
22 appropriate. Nobody seems to object to that. It could be
23 the best bargain I've ever given out in a class action
24 settlement, but I'm not certain of that, but it certainly
25 appears to be. All right. So that's the ruling.

1 Now, do we have a proposed order there?

2 MR. VARANINI: We do, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: Does it say a word about the impact of
4 the release?

5 MR. VARANINI: No, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Mr. Alioto, have you seen this proposed
7 order?

8 MR. ALIOTO: Well, I have the proposed order that
9 was submitted with the papers.

10 THE COURT: All right. For some reason I don't
11 have it here.

12 MR. ALIOTO: But, yes, there is release language in
13 there.

14 THE COURT: Does it have the release language in
15 there?

16 MR. VARANINI: Yes, Your Honor. It has the release
17 language in there from our settlement agreement.

18 THE COURT: Right. Why do I have to say anything
19 about the release language in there? Why not just say that
20 the court certifies the settlement class, gives final
21 approval for the reasons stated on the record, that notice
22 was given in accordance with the -- what was it, June 13th,
23 2013, have I got that date right, preliminary approval
24 order?

25 MS. PHAM: June 10th, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: June 10th. Thank you.

2 And the settlement agreement is approved as fair,
3 adequate, and reasonable?

4 Anybody object to my doing that?

5 MR. ALIOTO: Yeah. So there would be no release
6 language at all then, Your Honor?

7 THE COURT: The answer to my question from you is,
8 no, Judge, I don't object to that at all, right?

9 MR. ALIOTO: Yes.

10 THE COURT: Anybody object to that?

11 MR. TALADAY: No, Your Honor.

12 MR. VARANINI: No, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: There you go. I finally got consensus
14 among all you people.

15 So could you redo it and write it that way?

16 MR. VARANINI: Yes, Your Honor, and then we just go
17 ahead and submit that to you?

18 THE COURT: Please.

19 MR. VARANINI: Okay.

20 MR. ALIOTO: Thank you.

21 THE COURT: Anything else?

22 MR. VARANINI: No, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: What happens -- I don't recall now.

24 Do we need a judgment?

25 MS. PHAM: We do have a judgment here, Your Honor.

1 We can submit it all together.

2 THE COURT: Does the judgment have all that
3 language in it, release language and stuff in it like that?

4 MR. VARANINI: No, Your Honor, it doesn't.

5 THE COURT: Does it have the usual thing I think
6 we've discussed before and possibly did in the earlier
7 settlement where it says judgment in -- plaintiff shall
8 take -- plaintiff shall take nothing as set forth in the
9 settlement agreement approved by the court on such and such
10 a date?

11 MR. VARANINI: It says -- It says, "The plaintiff
12 shall take nothing more than what is given in the order and
13 settlement, and the court retains jurisdiction pursuant to
14 California Rule of Court, blah, California Code of Civil
15 Procedure, blah, over this action to enforce the terms of
16 the judgment."

17 THE COURT: 664.6?

18 MR. VARANINI: Yes, that's what it says.

19 THE COURT: Did the client sign the settlement
20 agreement?

21 MR. VARANINI: Yes --

22 MR. TALADAY: Yes.

23 MR. VARANINI: -- they did.

24 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Alioto, you got a problem
25 with that? Blah is 664.6. That's B-l-a -- B-l-a-h.

1 MR. ALIOTO: No. There is no objection to this
2 judgment, Your Honor.

3 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Good job,
4 everybody.

5 MR. VARANINI: Thank you, Your Honor.

6 MR. TALADAY: Thank you, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: I appreciate it. Very interesting.
8 See you some time.

9 MS. PHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: Always a pleasure.

11 (ADJOURNMENT.)

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CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL SHORTHAND REPORTERS

State of California)
) ss.
County of San Francisco)

I, Brenda L. Crow, hereby certify that I am a
Certified Shorthand Reporter and that I recorded verbatim
in shorthand writing the proceedings had December 5, 2013,
in the matter of the People of the State of California
versus CHUNGHWA PICTURE TUBES, LTD, Case No.
CGC-11-515786, completely and correctly to the best of my
ability; that I have caused said shorthand writing to be
transcribed into typewriting and the foregoing pages 1
through 86 constitute a complete and accurate transcript
of said shorthand writing taken at the above-mentioned
proceedings.

Dated: December 13th, 2013.


Brenda L. Crow,
CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER

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\$10 65:24,25 66:7	27 52:20	ability 62:3 63:11
\$20 66:3	2:00 20:11	Absolutely 81:5
\$300,000 66:4	3	access 36:17,18
\$500,000 42:9 62:12 63:8 72:16	30 28:16 40:25	accessed 58:1
\$65 27:17 67:18	303 3:4,11 14:5	accident 17:2 53:10
\$65.5 66:6	35 28:16	account 80:11
\$695 35:2	4	achieve 16:13
\$80,000 81:21	40 28:16 34:1 40:25	acquainted 50:17
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EXHIBIT 2

COPY

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT
DIVISION FIVE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA et al.,

Plaintiffs and Respondents,

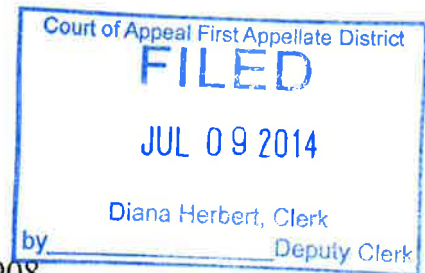
v.

PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH
AMERICA CORPORATION,

Defendant and Respondent;

JEFFREY FIGONE,

Objector and Appellant



A140908

(San Francisco County Super. Ct.
No. CGC11515786)

BY THE COURT:

The motion to dismiss is denied. Jeffrey Figone has shown that he is potentially bound by the judgment under the doctrine of res judicata. If bound, his right to pursue his claims in a pending federal class action may be barred, and he is therefore a party “aggrieved” by the judgment.

“Any party aggrieved may appeal in the cases prescribed in this title.” (Code Civ. Proc., § 902.) Usually, only “parties of record” may appeal from an adverse judgment. (*County of Alameda v. Carleson* (1971) 5 Cal.3d 730, 736.) However, a nonparty who is bound by a judgment under the doctrine of res judicata has standing to appeal. (*Marsh v. Mountain Zephyr, Inc.* (1996) 43 Cal.App.4th 289, 295.) The issue of whether Jeffrey Figone is bound by the state court settlement under the doctrine of res judicata is a disputed issue in this case. (But see Bus & Prof. Code, § 16760, subd. (b)(3).) While we do not yet address the merits of the case, a potential outcome could find Figone bound in his collateral federal litigation by the res judicata effect of the judgment at issue before us. Consequently, Figone satisfies the party requirement of standing. (See *Bridgeman v. Allen* (2013) 219 Cal.App.4th 288, 292 [a party is aggrieved by an order even if his grievance turns out to be legally without merit].)

We also reject the Attorney General's arguments that Figone has expressly waived his objection to the settlement.

Dated: JUL 09 2014

Simons, J.

Acting P.J.

_____, P. J.

COURT OF APPEAL, FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT
350 MCALLISTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
DIVISION 5

July 9, 2014

Mario Nunzio Alioto
Trump, Alioto, Trump & Prescott
2280 Union Street
San Francisco, CA 94123

RE: STATE OF CALIFORNIA et al.,
Plaintiffs and Respondents,
v.
PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION,
Defendant and Respondent;
JEFFREY FIGONE,
Objector and Appellant

A140908
San Francisco County No. CGC11515786

Dear Counsel:

If appellant's opening brief is not filed within 15 days after the date of this notice, the appeal will be dismissed unless good cause is shown for an extension of time (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.220(a)(1)).

Very truly yours,
Diana Herbert
Clerk of the Court
F. Castuera

Deputy Clerk

cc: Emilio Eugene Varanini IV
Pamela Pham
Gina Ann Bibby
John Taladay
Jon Vensel Swenson

COURT OF APPEAL, FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT
350 MCALLISTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
DIVISION 5

July 9, 2014

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PO Box 210135
San Francisco, CA 94121

RE: STATE OF CALIFORNIA et al.,
Plaintiffs and Respondents,
v.
PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION,
Defendant and Respondent;
JEFFREY FIGONE,
Objector and Appellant

A140908
San Francisco County No. CGC11515786

Dear Counsel:

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Very truly yours,
Diana Herbert
Clerk of the Court

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Deputy Clerk

cc: Emilio Eugene Varanini IV
Pamela Pham
Gina Ann Bibby
John Taladay
Jon Vensel Swenson